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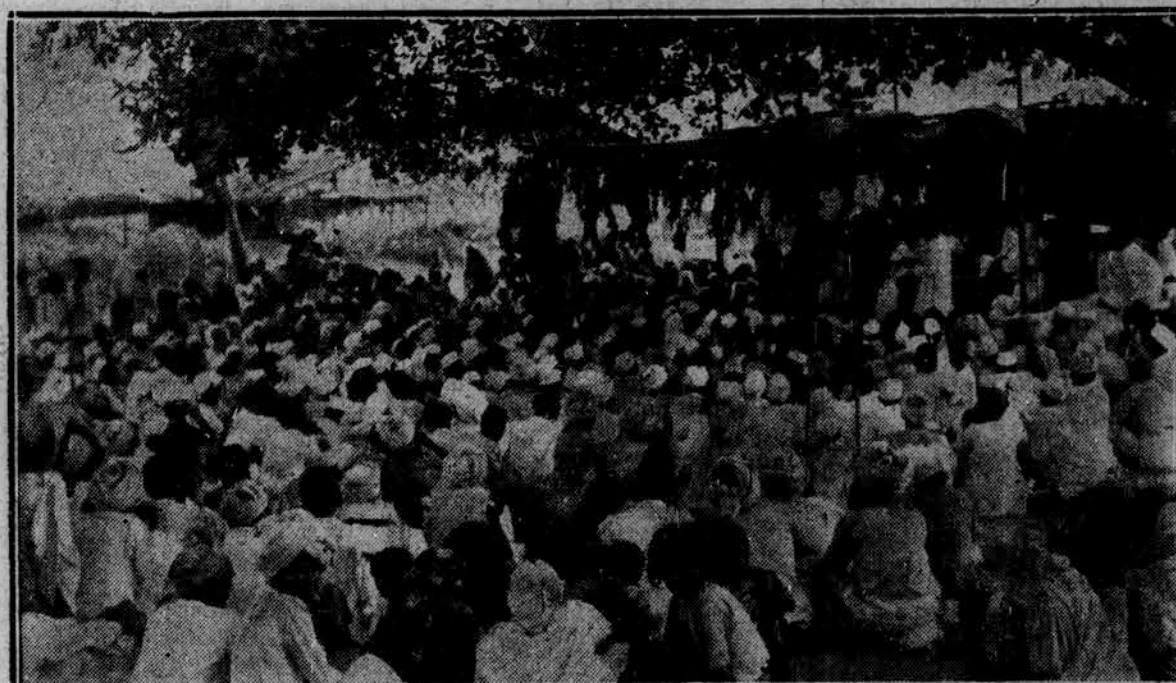
BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 27, 1935

TWELVE PAGES

Mahatma In Plague-Affected Areas In Borsad



Mahatma addressed a meeting of the villagers at Vera.



Mahatma Gandhi addressed villagers of Dedarda, on Saturday, before a huge gathering.



Gandhiji visited plague affected areas in Borsad Taluqa. In the picture he is seen coming out of a house at Vera, in which two cases of plague had occurred. Mahatma is accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai.

BARRYMORE SUED

Film Star & Third Wife Alleges Cruelty & Habitual Intemperance

PLEA FOR DIVORCE & MAINTENANCE

(Special Cable.)
LOS ANGELES, May 25. Dolores Costello, a filmstar, petitioned for divorce from her husband John Barrymore on grounds of "cruelty and habitual intemperance".
The petitioner alleges he struck her, used her offensive language, left home in last August and neglected for several months to provide for his wife and children.

Dolores who is Barrymore's third wife asks for the custody of children, Dolores aged five and John, three years. She asks for a thousand dollars a month for their support, 2,000 dollars a month for alimony and all community property including the family home, yacht, securities, valued at 125 thousand dollars and declares that Barrymore's income for 1934 at over 350 thousand dollars. Barrymore recently intimated that he would not accept responsibility of debts and liabilities of anyone else. Dolores was recently instructed by her lawyer to move from Barrymore's Hollywood home.

FULFILLING HIS LAST WISH
Composer Delius Remains Lowered Into Last Resting Place At Limpsfield

(Special Cable)
LONDON, May 26. The remains of Composer Frederick Delius were lowered into the last resting place in the Surrey village churchyard at Limpsfield, just before twelve last night. This is the fulfilment of the wish expressed by Delius, who died in his home near Paris, last June, and was buried in the country churchyard in Southern England, "place where winds warm and sun is friendly."

EDEN'S "PERSONAL SUCCESS"

LONDON, May 25. British diplomatic circles are gratified at the ending of the deadlock in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute securing safeguard against recourse to arms. It is particularly considered a great achievement which would go a long way to helping the solution of the whole problem and is regarded as "personal success for Capt. Eden's tireless efforts in the cause of peace."—Reuter.



A group photo of the Borsad Plague Relief Camp, which Mahatma visited on Thursday.

RURAL SANITATION IN BIHAR

New Scheme Will Supply Villagers With Manure

FATNA, May 26. It is understood that the Patna District Board, which has a well-organised rural sanitation scheme, is considering a proposal to effect further improvements in this direction. The scheme which is at present engaging the attention of the authorities is based on the lines of that of Gurgaon (the Punjab).
Under this scheme, all the dry refuse of the villages will be kept in a manure pit while the sullage will be drained in soakage pits. The idea in introducing this system is to supply the villagers with first class manure on the spot at a cheap rate for which a great need is felt.

The District Board, with half of its conservancy staff, will give practical demonstrations in this direction in some selected villages. As the present staff is limited and as it is not possible to increase their strength at present, it is stated that it will not be possible to tackle the entire district immediately.

The Health Officer of the District Board, Capt. A.S. Verma, who has wide experience in this kind of work, will be entrusted with the execution of the scheme.—United Press.

British Amateur Championship Of 1936

(Special Cable)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 26. Colonel Little said his son will not compete in the British Amateur Championship of 1936, as he would then be busy working.

Avert Gold Famine In India

FALLACIES OF FINANCE MEMBER EXPOSED

Export Of Yellow Metal Benefits Foreign Manufacturer, Says M.L.A.

SIMLA, May 25. With reference to the Bill to prevent gold export from India Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"A press message relating to my Bill to prevent Gold Export states that the bill is not introduced without the Governor-General's sanction which I say I am not likely to obtain, and adds that the reason for refusal of sanction 'will be that without gold exports, it will not be possible to meet the annual London obligations otherwise than by raising large sterling loans there. It further states, that the export of gold is necessary to meet the adverse balance of trade, and to maintain a favourable balance for the next four or five years and that the precious metal is extensively stored in India, and that there is a large surplus to export for high prices."

"The objection relating to the alleged need for sanction is groundless, as the bill is not a measure affecting the public debt or public revenues of India, or imposes any charge on the revenues of India or affects the religion or religious rites or interferes with the discipline or maintenance of military etc. forces or affects the relation of the Government with the foreign princes, nor does the Bill seek to

interfere with the introduction or passage of such a Bill.

SCOPE OF BILL.

"The objections on the merits to the grant of sanction if necessary, is equally unsound. The Bill does not seek to prevent the export of gold by the Government to meet any unavoidable obligations elsewhere, nor does it even prohibit absolutely the export of gold by merchants or traders. It only requires every intending private exporter to obtain a license from the Government and it seeks to restrict the grant of license to cases of 'bona fide' merchants who make purchases of goods from foreign countries for which they have to make payments in gold and which obligation could not be met by adjustment or otherwise than by the export of gold in specie. The Bill is intended primarily to stop the sale and export of gold as a commodity, and the provisions of the Bill are so modest that neither the business of the Government nor the trade by 'bona fide' merchants with foreign countries would get disturbed or dislocated.

"Such a measure like the present Bill has been long overdue. Almost all important countries in the world including the United States of America and Great Britain, have prohibited the export of gold by suitable legislative action, soon after the world depression commenced. The argument that there are large exportable surpluses in India and that the export would increase profits and help the country's finances, is a false one. Having regard to the doubts and suspicions prevailing in the world market, gold and silver are only articles for which any one country is now prepared to part with its goods in favour of any other country an even important

(Continued on page 3.)

SOLUTION FOR WHEAT CRISIS

Committee's Re-recommendations To Be Referred To 21 Signatories

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The present situation in regard to wheat and exportation was dealt in a statement issued by the Wheat Advisory Committee presided over by the American Ambassador on the completion of the seventh session at the Board of Trade.

The committee reviewing world wheat situation expresses the belief that every effort should be made to seek agreement upon the effective methods of international collaboration designed to solve wheat crisis. Certain suggested modifications in the Wheat Agreement will accordingly be referred to 21 signatory governments. The committee unanimously recommends to the Government concerned, the continuation of the framework of Wheat Agreement through the maintenance of the Advisory Committee until July 31. The exporting countries to whom the matter was referred agreed to the French Government request that arrangements reached at Budapest in last November will be modified by reducing France's anticipated emergency exports of denatured wheat from twenty-two to nine million bushels and transferring the amount of such reduction to France's anticipated exports of millable wheat.

HITLER'S 13 POINTS

Can Neither Be Rejected Nor Accepted 'En Bloc', Says Mussolini

ONLY WAR CAN LIMIT ARMAMENTS

ROME, May 26.

Sgt. Mussolini in a speech in the Chamber said, Herr Hitler's thirteen points could neither be rejected nor accepted 'en bloc'.

Clarification and thorough examination, were necessary. Possibly this was to be done through diplomatic channels in the next few weeks. The Duce revealed the fact of his inviting Germany to attend the Danubian conference which would not be called until very careful preparations were made. So it could not be held early in June as previously hoped. The recent Venice conference helped to clear the way and demands Austria and Hungary not to prevent the Danubian conference from achieving its object. It was hard to believe the possibility of limitation by any method except war, but if a concrete offer were made it was not for Italy to make difficulties. The Stresa conference led to the solidarity of three Powers and with that solidarity it was possible to work out a policy which eliminates the principal obstacle to peace of Europe.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN GUJARAT

Organisation Of Masses For Independence

ANAND, May 25.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Anand was held last night. Comrades Kamalashankar Pandya, Dinkar Mehta and Thakore Prasad Pandya addressed the meeting and explained to them the growth of the Socialist movement in India.

They said that in the course of the movement for national freedom it was found that the struggle for real independence depended on the conscious organisation of the masses. For this purpose all the anti-imperialist forces in the country should be mobilised.

The speakers criticised the present programme of Council entry and village industries work and said that they could never lead to Swaraj. The masses and their struggle should be given a new orientation.—United Press.

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1931	68,74,500
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1933	1,29,17,000
1934	1,56,07,000

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Progress Of Harijan Uplift Work In Andhra

Provincial Board Provides Scholarships And Free Boarding For Boys And Girls

ELLORE (By Mail.)
The following are extracts from a Report of the work turned out by the Andhra Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, during the half-year ending 31st March, 1935. The Sangh was established in October 1932, and has finished 2 1/2 years by the end of March.

RELIGIOUS.
The report states that except conducting weekly bhajans in Harijan cheries, no substantial work was done in this respect. Sjt. J. Appanna Siddhanthi of Berhampur, has regularly visited Harijan cheries, where he not only delivered lectures on Hinduism and Bhakti, but also gave 'Man-tradiksha' to Harijans who promised to lead good lives, and abstain from drink.

EDUCATIONAL.
The activities of the Sangh were mainly educational as in the previous years 18 hostels for Harijan boys and 2 hostels for girls were maintained during the period, providing free boarding and lodging for 227 boys and 22 girls. Besides this, arrangements for mid-day meals for 46 Harijan boys were also made. An amount of Rs. 4777-8-4 was spent during the half-year under report. 11 Day schools, and 39 night schools for Harijans, established previously were continued, besides an addition of 6 new schools during the period under report. A grant of Rs. 35 was made to a Harijan Night School maintained by the District Ad-Andhra Association. Vocational training is provided for Harijans in the Industrial school run at Guntur, where Harijan boys are taught sewing and tailoring. An amount of Rs. 1963-10-1 was spent by the Sangh on this item during the six months under report.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Besides the scholarships given by the Central Board from David and Raghumal scholarship funds, the various district committees under the Sangh are giving many scholarships to Harijan students. 3 Harijan girls are now being trained in mid-wifery and the scholarships include those given for vocational education as Carpentry, Fitting, Engineering, Ayurveda, and Compounding. The amount spent by the Sangh on scholarships is Rs. 1586-6-4 during the period under report.

Efforts were also made to induce the District Boards, to put into action their resolutions exempting Harijan boys from paying school-fees in all their schools. The Krishna, and Anantapur Dt. Boards, have done so, and the Chittoor Dt. Board has resolved to give scholarships to Harijan boys worth Rs. 200.

Harijan students in College, and

High school classes, and those studying in Day and Night schools run by the Sangh, were given Books, and slates etc. free costing Rs. 441-1-4. All the newspapers, i.e. the daily and weekly editions of Andhra Patrika, given free of cost to Harijans and Harijan libraries by Sjt. K. Nageshwara Rao Panthulu, our President were continued during this half-year.

The Sangh has spent an amount of Rs. 8637-2-1 during the period under report on the Educational uplift of Harijans.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY.
"Except occasional visits by workers of the Harijan cheries, and meetings held there exhorting Harijans to keep their habitations clean, nothing substantial was done in this direction" states the report, with regard to the work done by the Sangh in improving the sanitary condition of Harijan cheries. It is further observed the Habitations of Harijans, especially in towns are in a hopelessly bad condition.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT.
Due to the limited funds available, the Sangh could not do much in bettering the economic conditions of Harijans. Its activities in this direction are running a Co-operative Credit Society at Masulipatam, and two small loan societies in two other places.

Two hospitals established solely for the benefit of Harijans are being given a grant of Rs. 25 and 5 monthly. Clothes were distributed among needy Harijans on many occasions, and an amount of Rs. 385-14-8 was spent for the same. Relief was also given to Harijans when fire destroyed their habitations.

PROPAGANDA.
On account of the rules of the Sangh, much could not be spent on propaganda. Only 25 meetings held during the period under report besides distribution of pamphlets. The total expenditure of the Sangh was only Rs. 251-10-5 or only 2 p.c. of the expenditure.

FAMINE IN CEDED DISTRICTS.
On instructions from the General secretary of the Central Board of the Sangh, an enquiry was made into the conditions of Harijans in the Ceded districts famine area, and a report sent to the Central Board for Help.

The above report was passed at a meeting of the Andhra Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Bezavada on the 12th instant, with Mr. K. Nageshwara Rao Panthulu, M.L.A., president of the Sangh in the Chair.

Mr. M. J. Bapineedu, the present General Secretary of the Sangh was nominated to be the secretary of the Sangh for next year also.

SUNSTROKE FATALITIES

Guntur Records 122 Degrees Temperature

MADRAS, May 25.
It is reported that Mr. Issac, a Telegraph Office Inspector, M. S. M. Railway at Bezavada died from the effects of sunstroke last night.

Mr. Issac returned home in the evening from his office and collapsed immediately. It is further reported that one passenger standing on the platform of the Bezavada station in the morning died similarly from sunstroke.

Guntur recorded to-day 122 degrees, the highest temperature for the past ten years. A number of deaths from sunstroke is reported from the district besides a series of fires. The fishing colony in the heart of Guntur was the scene of a devastating fire yesterday. Over 80 houses were destroyed and a thousand people rendered homeless those chiefly affected being tobacco labourers, fishermen and potters.

A message from Chirala says that Chirala is experiencing extreme heat and four persons including a boy died from the effects of sunstroke.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE DEMANDS IT

Punjab Must Enrol More Members

LAHORE, May 25.
The reason behind Babu Rajendraprasad's intended Punjab tour during the national week and Mrs. Naidu's impassioned appeals for the Congress cause on that occasion is again brought into relief by the efforts which are now being made to enrol Punjab's quota of Congress membership as provided in the new constitution.

If Punjab is to get its due representation on the All-India Congress Committee and in the annual session of the Congress, it must enrol 84,000 members under the new rules before June 11 and four days later provincial elections must be held.

It is authoritatively learnt that total enrolment in the province has, so far reached only two thousand. Earnest efforts are being made to reduce the deficit by sending workers to villages.

The Congress organs recall the fact that the number of members exceeded the present quota of 84,000 before the Civil Disobedience days and say that the Congress prestige demanded that its enrolment should be at least as large as the provincial electorate.—A. P.

CITY KHADI WORKERS' TO MEET RAJEN BABU

A general meeting of the members of the Khadi Bhandars' Employees' Union of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at Kalbadevi Road, Sjt. Ratubhai Desai presided.

After formal discussions it was unanimously decided that a deputation of the Khadi Workers of the Union should meet Babu Rajendra Prasad, when he comes to Bombay.

The secretaries of the Union were requested to write to the secretaries of B.P.C.C. to include the item of workers' interview with the President in any day's programme during his stay in the city.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Party Leave For Gangtok With Porters And Mules

DARJEELING, May 25.
Mr. E. B. Shipton, the leader of the Everest Reconnaissance Party left for Gangtok this morning by car "en route" to Tibet, accompanied by his mother who returns from Kalimpong.

Prior to his departure Mr. Shipton is understood to have said in the course of a conversation that the party will go over Lechen by quite a different route to that taken by former parties. Weather permitting they proposed to continue the reconnaissance work till the end of September.

A message from Kalimpong says that the members of the party who arrived there yesterday left for Gangtok this morning with porters and mules.—A. P.

HARIJAN COLONIES FOR TRAVANCORE

Land Acquisition Progressing States Govt. Member In Assembly

TRIVANDRUM, May 25.
At question time in the Travancore Legislative Assembly the Gov-

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STATE SERVANTS' SALARIES.
After considerable discussion the House accepted by 35 votes to 20 a non-official resolution to the effect that the maximum salary of Government servants in the State should be 1,000 rupees monthly, minimum fifteen monthly. The Chief Secretary opposing pointed out that they had already accepted the principle underlying the resolution except in the case of salaries of the Dewan and the Chief Justice.

FOR COMPULSORY HINDI.
A resolution that Hindi should be taught as a compulsory subject

in all the schools of the State was under discussion when the House was adjourned for considering a matter of urgent public importance namely the situation caused in South Travancore by the outbreak of malaria there.—A. P.

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Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

THE HON'BLE DIWAN SHAHABUDDIN T. KAMBLI, Minister for Agriculture and Education, Government of Bombay, has invited the representatives of the Merchants and Dalals of the Byculla Vegetable Market to see him at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, the 27th May and to place before him their views on the report of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Improvement Committee.—A. P.

Our Tokyo Letter

Japan Non-Co-operates With London

Art Societies Refuse To Send Articles To Jubilee Exhibition

(BY CHAMANLAL)
TOKYO. (By Mail).

Lesson From Japan

The blind patrons of movies in India should pause and think what evils cinema shows have produced in Japan during the last year.

Of the 7,593 juvenile delinquents apprehended by the Metropolitan Police Board last year 4,508 were guilty of stealing according to the statistics published by the "Asahi". Of the group, the age classifications show:

Age	Boys	Girls
Under 14	238	25
Under 18	2,145	208
Under 20	1,747	135

Total 4,140 365
Embezzlement, blackmailing and gambling followed in the order of frequency, with nine girls guilty of the first, 20 guilty of the second and nine guilty of the third. Eighteen boys and five girls were guilty of arson.

Asked why they had done wrong, 1,002 juveniles said they had acted impulsively. More than 500 were tempted by desire, to possess what they had stolen; about the same number wanted money to see movies; another group of the same size wished to visit cafes or tea rooms, and about 500 needed money to give to their families. Of the girls 73 were fatherless and 80, motherless. Nearly 3,000 of the boys were shop assistants and apprentices. Students, including boys and girls, numbered 208.

Japan Is Right

Criticism of the establishment of American commercial air bases in islands in the Pacific was voiced by an editorial in the "New York Daily News". The article, entitled "Japan Is Right", declared that the Western Pacific should be regarded as within the Japanese sphere of influence, and suggested that Pan-American Airways invite Japanese participation in the proposed trans-Pacific air route.

The gist of the editorial, as cabled to the "Nichi Nichi", was as follows:

"The Secretary for the Navy Mr. Swanson has granted permission to the Pan-American Airways to construct airports on

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ECZEMA

AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES

Eczema occurs in two types, one is of wet type and the other of dry type. It's a contagious disease and once the skin is attacked by this disease, it spreads easily to the other parts of the body. This spreading of the disease cannot be prevented as it causes sweet itching which facilitates the disease to widen its arena. The germs of Eczema thrive deep into the skin, which is a cause that renders ordinary Bazarre medicines ineffective. Many of the medicines contain Acidic properties which seriously injure the skin and its tissues. Thus these medicines fail to cure the disease. After years of Experience, a thoroughly tried and tested medicine known as "Iapco's Eczema Ointment" has been introduced which roots out the disease killing all the germs thereto. "Iapco's Eczema Ointment" is a combination of Natural herbs rarely available, and contains antiseptic and curative properties. Apply it on the affected part and rub it slowly in till the ointment melts with the skin. It is soothing, Healing and Curing. "Iapco's Eczema Ointment" is also effective in the cases of Ringworm, Dhoti's Itch and other diseases and eruptions of the skin arising therefrom: Full Size Bottle costs Rs. 8, V.P.P. Extra and is available only from Messrs. Lavchand Vrajdas and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P.S. We have not kept the medicine for sale with any chemists, so please obtain it from us only.

insular possessions of America in the Pacific ocean, and the action is being criticized in Japan. We should give full consideration to those criticisms.

"If airports in the Pacific are placed under the sole management of America it will create a fruitful field of complications with Japan. Imagine a parallel case of a Japanese aviation company purchasing lands on the coast of Mexico and establishing an air service under the sole management of the Japanese!"

"Fundamentally, the West Pacific should be regarded as within the sphere of influence of Japan. The Philippine Islands may be regarded as no longer America's, and the small islands of Guam are no longer of any use to us. American sovereignty ceases when we cross the 'dateline'."

"Why doesn't the American company think of co-operation with Japan? It would be a friendly gesture toward Japan, and cost America nothing."

A Shanghai dispatch to the "New York Times" forecasts that with the attention of European powers increasingly concentrated on affairs in Europe, Japan will get a free hand in the Far East. The dispatch, as summarized by the "Nichi Nichi", said that German rearmament would cause Russia to divert its attention from its eastern to its western frontiers, and may force the shift of part of the military forces in Eastern Siberia to Europe.

Couple Murder 11 Babies

A man and his mistress, the operators of a "baby farm" in Yokohama, have confessed the murder of 11 infants, entrusted to their care for being reared, it is announced by the Hodogaya police Hodogaya Ward, Yokohama. Mogi was reputedly a patent medicine peddler and police said he had been convicted eight times but did not disclose upon what charges.

The couple were arrested one Sunday night after the woman had appeared at the Hodogaya Ward Police Station carrying a dead infant and asked the police to attend its burial, saying she was too poor. Suspicions were aroused and the police investigated and learned from neighbors that young women had been known to bring babies to the home of the couple, and leave sums of money for their care.

For two days the suspects persisted in pleading "not guilty" despite relentless police questioning, but finally "broke" down when they were questioned together with a midwife, Mrs. Tsurue Fujioka, 39, of Omori, Tokyo, who was detained as a witness.

They admitted having murdered 11 babies since 1932, and indicated the places where the bodies of some of their victims were buried. The police suspect that other babies might have been murdered previous to 1932.

Many of their victims were illegitimate babies placed in their care by well-to-do families, whom they named. The mother of one slain baby was a student in a Tokyo girls' school.

Member Of Diet Hangs Himself

Mr. Keikichi Ono, 48, former member of the Diet who was sent to jail last month on charges of blackmailing several companies and department stores, committed suicide by hanging himself.

When his body was discovered, efforts at resuscitation were made but without success. The body was removed to Mr. Ono's home at Sakuragi-cho, Shitaya Ward, and the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office is conducting an investigation.

Mr. Ono was accused of having extorted 5,000 yens from various companies in Tokyo by threatening to expose confidential material.

Jobs For Thieves

The services of the police in helping men on their way was demonstrated recently when a thief was given a good job.

A discouraged joiner from Fukuoka, who had lost all his worldly goods, had been deserted by his wife, and was feeling down-and-out, picked up a suit case that did not belong to him at Ueno station. It happened to be

Selfless Patriot Who Defied Social Persecution

Bombay Meeting Pays Glowing Tributes To Late Mr. T. R. K. Iyer

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, the well-known Kerala Congress leader and Harijan worker, at a condolence meeting held in the Nappoo Hall Gardens on Saturday night.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami, who presided, explained the object of the meeting to the audience and referred to the late Mr. Iyer as a sincere and selfless servant of the country. He also quoted instances where the late Mr. Iyer was treated as worse than an untouchable by the Brahmins of Palghat for the crime of his having championed the cause of the "untouchables" and the "unseemable" of Malabar.

SELFLESS PATRIOT

Mr. N. N. Menon, representing the Bombay Kerala Samaj and Nayar Samaj moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting has learnt with profound regret the sad and premature death of Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, the well-known Kerala Congress leader and Harijan worker and is of the opinion that in his death Kerala has lost a trusted leader and the Congress a most sincere and selfless worker. This meeting conveys its heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family."

Mr. Menon paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Iyer in whose death, he observed, Kerala had suffered an irreparable loss. Mr. K. Iyer, said Mr. Menon, was noted for his steadfast loyalty to the Congress and the Harijan movement and showed how, in spite of persecution, he never flinched from the path of duty.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE GENIUS

Mr. K. A. Subramaniam seconded the resolution. He said that the late Mr. Iyer was a selfless patriot and one who was universally loved and respected in Malabar. He said that when the call of the country came for lawyers to leave the Law Courts, Mr. Iyer gave up a lucrative practice and embraced voluntary poverty. He never wavered and was always in the front rank of the Congress in Kerala. Before his death Mr. Iyer had taken to business activities and to the surprise of many of his friends he was soon found to be a man with constructive ability and genius. The late Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer had earned the esteem and respect of well-known and veteran businessmen in the country, concluded the speaker.

MAN WHO SHUNNED PUBLICITY

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam addressing the meeting next paid a tribute to the unassuming nature of the late Mr. Iyer. He never sought fame and almost hated the favour for publicity. If Mr. Iyer had only chosen to be in the lime light he might, perhaps, have occupied a seat in the Congress Working Committee, but, unostentatious as he was, it never occurred to him that there

was anything that was greater than work. He did not belong to the category of fair weather Congressmen who used the influence and prestige of the Congress to build up personal careers. He referred to the "Sabari" Ashram founded by the late Mr. Iyer and paid a glowing tribute to his able and constructive work. "Though Mr. Iyer is dead," declared the speaker, he has left his footprints on the sands of time from which many a rising generation will draw inspiration."

PERSUASIVE AND GENIAL

Mr. Srinivasa Iyer further supported the resolution. He referred to the songs invented by the late Mr. Iyer and how they had soon become the folk songs of Malabar. He particularly referred to the persuasive and genial personality of the late Mr. Iyer who never knew what it was to be pessimistic. In his company, concluded the speaker, one always felt strong.

HE DEFIED PERSECUTION

In winding up the proceedings of the meeting the President said that in the death of the late Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer Kerala had lost a sincere worker and the country a selfless patriot. He cited reminiscences of his association with Mr. Iyer during the Temple Satyagraha at Valam and earlier when he had arranged an inter-caste dinner which brought the wrath of orthodoxy on him.

Though persecuted at every turn, Mr. Iyer's faith in the cause he advocated amounted almost to fanaticism. With fanatical zeal he pursued the cause. In fact he sowed the seeds of a revolution in social usage and custom. He had an indomitable will and was possessed of immense personal courage. No sacrifice was too great for him. Great as he was in his sacrifice, suffering and service of the people, what endeared him to those who came in contact with him was that he was a man of character.

KERALA CONFERENCE

Referring to the Kerala Political Conference which would be meeting in the next few days, the speaker said that it would be meeting under the shadow of a great calamity. The death of Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer, coming as it did, so soon after the death of the other great Congressman of the province, Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, had created a void which it would take a long time to fill. He, however, hoped that the young men who were at the head of Congress affairs in the province at present would not lose heart at these calamities and at the attitude of the "old guard", but would go ahead with the work with courage and faith in the cause. He extended fraternal greetings to the Conference and wished it every success.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed, all standing. The meeting then terminated.

ABOLISH SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Harijan Member Insists On Poona Pact In Municipal Elections

AHMEDABAD, May 26. Mr. Kikabhai Vaghela, a Harijan member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the standing committee suggesting that the next municipal elections be held according to the Poona Pact by abolishing separate electorates for Harijans.—A. P.

of National Treasures. According to the "Yomiuri", little desire was shown by those at the conferences to undertake sending exhibits to London, it being asserted by some that the paper and silk on which Japanese pictures are executed are particularly susceptible to damage by the humid air of the Indian Ocean, and that sculpture and ceramic pieces are likely to be broken in the course of transhipment over such a long distance. It was also asserted that virtually all old objects of fine art worthy of being included in such an exhibition have already been declared national treasures, which fact automatically forbids their removal from the country without the special permission of the Government.

The request for co-operation from Japan was made some time ago through the Ambassador at London, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, and a Special Commission is due to arrive at Japan in May.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH BURMA

(Continued from page 11)
has no domestic cotton industry to protect. India will thus receive in Burma a preference of 25 per cent. and in the case of some classes of goods even more, over Lancashire goods. The Burmese consumer will be prevented for five years from buying Lancashire or Japanese goods as cheaply as he would like.

Efforts have been made by representations to the Government to induce it to agree to a shorter "interim period" but without success. The terms of the agreement have now, it is understood, been settled by the officials of the Indian Government. They will have, when the agreement is finally approved by the Secretary of State, to be submitted to Parliament in the form of an Order in Council.

FIVE YEARS TOO LONG

As was represented to Sir Samuel Hoare four months ago and as Mr. Hammersley urged in the debate on April 10, the Lancashire interests consider that the five-year period is too long and that the Government is introducing a new fiscal principle in depriving this country of most-favoured-nation treatment in a new Dominion. They point out that, while this country gives India free access to the Crown colonies and imposes no quota restrictions, India is penalising British access to Burma by an agreement negotiated by Government officials under conditions of much secrecy and without public discussion.

Sir Samuel Hoare refused on April 10 to make any concession beyond offering to discuss whether the five-year period was too long. This was more than a month ago and it is mainly the hope of bringing pressure to bear on the Government to reduce the period that the Lancashire members' co-operation has been sought.

The five years' period is supported by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, which has protested strongly against the suggestion (in the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee) that there should be power to give notice to end the agreement after twelve months. Non-European opinion is critical of the agreement because it was drawn up by official.

Campaign Against Roosevelt

Governor Talmadge Declares President's Renomination Will Be A National Calamity

ATLANTA, GA., April 22.

(By Mail).

Governor Talmadge of Georgia declared that renomination of President Roosevelt would be a "national calamity"; left unanswered an inquiry if he would enter the 1936 Presidential race, and said that he and Senator Long were "as far apart as the North Pole from the South Pole" in their ideas on Government.

His personal campaign against the national administration gained impetus with the adoption of a slogan, "Americans, Wake Up!" and a poem, which hacked back to revolutionary days for a comparison with current events. They were contributed from New Jersey and New York.

His latest attack on the present governmental set-up came in response to a question as to whether he believed President Roosevelt would be renominated. "I hope not," Mr. Talmadge replied. "It will be a national calamity, a calamity to the Democratic party and to America in view of what he has sponsored in Washington."

A few days ago Mr. Talmadge characterised President Roosevelt as a "radical in the extreme form" and predicted a third party ticket in 1936.

This statement gave rise to new rumors that Mr. Talmadge himself might lead the third party he has predicted for 1936.

STANDS ON JEFFERSON DOCTRINE

In response to a question as to whether he would ever bolt the Democratic party to set up a third party ticket, he replied to-day:

"I am a Democrat of the old Thomas Jefferson creed. My father and my grandfather before me were Democrats. I am going to remain a Democrat of the Thomas Jefferson doctrine. The administration at Washington is not Democrat. All of their doctrines defy the principles of the Democratic party."

He was asked if he would ever join forces with Senator Long, also mentioned as a possible third party leader.

"Personally," Mr. Talmadge replied, "I like Senator Long. I have known him for a good many

years. His ideas of Government and mine are as far apart as the North Pole from the South Pole. Senator Long's doctrine of "share the wealth" is out-Roosevelting Roosevelt. I think that Senator Long has probably waked up the American public more than any one else by making them think of what is going on at present in Washington."

The Georgia Governor declined to commit himself on the question of entering the 1936 Presidential lists.

"This is a question that I cannot answer," he said, adding "the principles that I have enunciated are the ones on which the Presidential race will be run next year. These principles will win. They are the only principles now that can relieve us of this orgy of spending which means exorbitant taxation that is preventing recovery in America."

Among the principles the Governor reiterated beside Governmental economies were getting "the Government out of business" and a "return to the principles of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

The Georgia Governor said he had no other office, whatever in mind "at present" and declared:

"If the administration at Washington 'about faces' and adopts the doctrine I have expounded, cuts off all processing taxes, pays the farmers the present contracts that they have made with them for acreage reduction out of that dol. 4,880,000 recovery programme, I will 'hurrah' and will back them to the finish. But as long as the administration at Washington keeps up the present programme of trying to establish a fake prosperity from scarcity, I will continue the fight until we whip them."

The poem which the Governor adopted to-day came in a letter written on stationery of "The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution." It bore the signature "Oscar J. Smith" and was mailed from New York City.

The slogan "Americans, Wake Up!" was selected from a telegram received from Westfield, N. J., and signed "Walter L. Day"—"New York Times."

To hasten FULL recovery DOCTORS RECOMMEND HORLICK'S



THE strain of fighting even a slight illness often leaves the system weaker than people realise. There's a danger here unless special care is taken during convalescence to make recovery complete.

The great essential is correct nourishment. To make sure of it, very many doctors and hospital authorities rely on Horlick's Malted Milk for convalescent patients. Horlick's aids safe recovery in two ways: it is rich in natural energy-foods, and besides supplying the body-building elements needed for the repair of wasted tissues, it also restores energy. All its goodness is used: even when weakened by illness, the system has no difficulty in assimilating the nourishment Horlick's provides.

You can scarcely start taking Horlick's too soon. Keep on with it until you feel perfectly fit and strong. Then you will know that you have protected your constitution against any danger of weakness caused by lack of the right kind of nourishment during convalescence.

HORLICK'S - 100% ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK



HORLICK'S is all nourishment

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It gives both strength and energy. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. Horlick's contains no starch and no waste-matter: it is 100 per cent. nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated without strain on the digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid. It is a delicious drink, hot or cold, and quickly prepared: particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for Rs. 14 in stamps.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vadi 10 1931,
Muslim: Safar 23 1353.
Farsi: Adar 23 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 10m.
High Tide: 7-31; 1935.
Low Tide: 1-24 13-30.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.
Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam will perform the sixth Ramayan Series on "Seethapaharanam" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Samaj premises.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Dreams."

BOHRA SCHOOLS AT POONA.
The Bohra institutions at Poona namely Badriah High School and Darul Ikamatis Salifa (the Boarding house attached to the High School) opens its term on the 6th June 1935. Guardians should send their wards to the High School by the 4th June 1935. The application for the accommodation in the Boarding House should reach its Office a week before the opening of the term.

ALL INDIA TYPEWRITING CONTEST.

Mr. Rajaninath D. Sule, F.M.L.S., informs that the Luxmi Tutorial Institute, Dadar, Bombay, has been fixed a centre for holding an All-India Typewriting Contest organised on behalf of the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, to be held on 30th June 1935.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasna Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroz Ardeshir Badi, will speak on First Four days ceremonies of the Dead.

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following are the M.D., M.S. (Homoeopathic) results of the Post Graduate Medical College, (Homoeopathic), Dadar.

First Division, Miss Shirin B. Gamat; Miss Mani B. Gamat; Pawaskar R. S.; Kuvakodkar V.K.; Second Division: Benjers V.K.; Miss Fernandes A.; D'Mello J.F.; Mitra B.L.; Sethna F.D.; Bharucha N.N.; Irani K.B.; Mrs. A. Fernandes; Kamat J.P.; Mrs. Benjers E.V.; Miss Benjers J.V.; Vaidya P.M.; Habib I.P.; Miss Benjers R.V.; and Almeida J.D.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 4TH WEEK!
SHALINI'S Picture Celestial

"USHA"

The Immortal Sweet Love-Story from "Mahabharat"
Directed by: **BABURAO PAINTER**
Music by: **GOVINDRAO TEMBE**
Featuring:
USHA DEVI & RATNAPRABHA

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
7TH DEMAND WEEK!
PRABHAT'S Musical Super

'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना
A Golden Legend from 'Ramayan'
Artistic Dances! Sweetest Songs!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Winning Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The King of Paris" and "The First Reel Mickey Mouse Cartoon in Techni Colour." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Ghar-Jamai." Daily at 5, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Blind Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPRE—"Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan and his Mate." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gordon of Ghost City" Serial, last instl.). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (28th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punegar, will give further exposition in Gujarati of the Gatha Spentmainyu, Chapter I (Yasna Ha 47) strophes 1-3.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA.

An extraordinary meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held on Saturday (1st June) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Muslim Students' Brotherhood Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, Bombay, to mourn the loss sustained by the Society and the film industry by the death of Mr. Abdulla Fazulbhai and to consider ways and means to perpetuate the memory of the deceased.

KANNADA SANGEETHA SABHA (AMATEURS) BOMBAY.

The Hony. Secretary of K. S. Sabha (Amateurs) Bombay, writes:—Drama ticket Book No. 13 (II Class Ticket numbers 121-130) and Book No. 11 (III Class Ticket numbers 101-110) of this Sabha have been lost, or misplaced. Finders are requested to intimate or return them to the Secretary at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, before 6th proximo. If they are not received by that date they will be cancelled.

THE REGAL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



A howling Sweepstake Comedy!

Also

H. M. THE KING'S

JUBILEE BROAD-

CAST TO THE

WORLD

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MICKEY MOUSE

in his first

ALL-COLOUR

featurette

"THE BAND CONCERT"

Also

Sir CEDRIC HARDWICKE

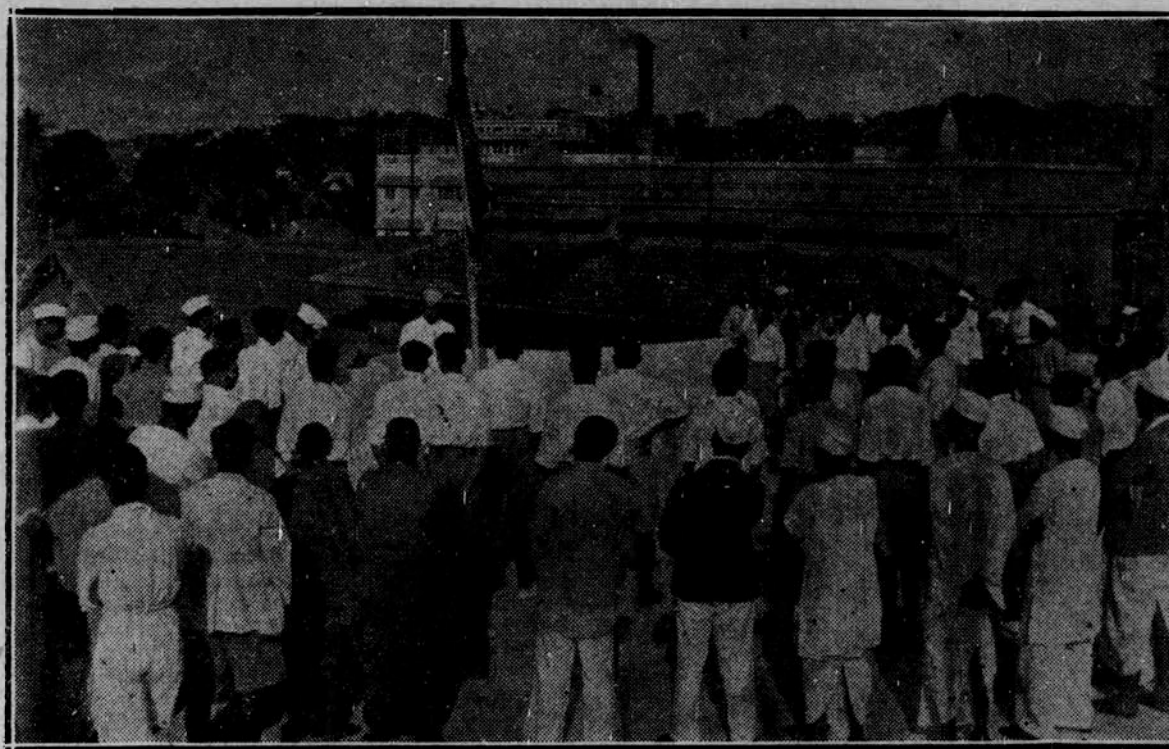
MARIE GLORY

in

"THE KING OF

PARIS"

Pathos—Subtle Drama—Humour!



The ceremony of the unfurling of the national flag was performed, on Sunday morning, at the Congress House, under the presidency of Seth Govind Das. (Report on page 12).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi records).
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. The London Palladium Orchestra. Conducted by Richard Cren. With Walter Glynn, Tenor. Alec Templeton, Piano. (H.M.V.).
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Marwari Songs. (The Columbia Recorded Programme).
6-15 p.m. Indian Ladies Corner: Talk on "Ramayana," by Miss Sumati V. Naik, B.A.
6-45 p.m. Light Music. Master Harischandra Narvekar. Jal-Tarang. Cammo Mangesh.
7-45 p.m. Shri Bhagat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale.
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. "Nuts and Wine." A Programme of Old English Songs. Cast: Frederick Grise-wood, Baritone. Ernest Lush, At the Piano. The B.B.C. Male Voice Chorus. Conducted by Leslie Woodgate. Scene:—The Parish Hall in a village "Somewhere in the heart of England". The Annual Choir supper is in progress. The Rector in the "Chair." (A B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
10 p.m. The Melita Plechtrum: Orchestra. SB And Don and Bill. Piano and Vocal Duets.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
8-30 p.m. A Sontia Recital by Anthony Collins (Viola) and Kathleen Cooper (Pianoforte).
9-00 p.m. "Meet the Detectives of Feticion." "Meet Dr. Syn," presented by his creator, Russell Thorndike.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music.
10 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. Dance Music (contd.)

B. P. C. C. Special Meeting

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.
Immediately after the Special Meeting is over there will be an Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the same place.

REMINDER TO JUBILEE COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The office of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations' Committee, Bombay, has issued the following appeal, dated May 25:—"Will all members of Jubilee Committees kindly take note of the following:—That the Jubilee Fund closes on Friday, 31st inst.) and therefore any sums which they may have collected for Jubilee Fund may be paid in to the Hon. Treasurer, and any persons whom they know to be desirous of contributing to the Fund, but who have not yet done so, may be reminded of the closing date by committee members, so that they may pay in their donations to the Hon. Treasurer C/o the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, not later than during banking hours on Friday, (31st May)."

MEDICAL OFFICER APPEALS AGAINST MAGISTERIAL ORDER

Kalyan Doctor In Thana Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 26.

Mr. M. R. Meher, I.C.S., the Assistant Sessions Judge in charge of the Thana district, admitted yesterday an appeal filed by Dr. V. B. Gupte, medical officer of the public dispensary at Kalyan, against the order of Mr. M. G. Naik, the then Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, sanctioning the prosecution of the appellant on charges of fabricating false evidence for judicial proceedings and framing incorrect records as a public servant.

The Judge further ordered that the proceedings in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana be stayed till the disposal of this appeal.

Notices were ordered to be issued to the public prosecutor and Mr. A. Larson, who moved the Kalyan Court in the matter. Mr. A. V. Chitre, Advocate, with Mr. L. V. Phadke, appeared for the appellant doctor.

DOCTOR'S ALLEGATIONS

Dr. Gupte, in his course of an affidavit, made serious allegations against the then Kalyan Resident Magistrate Mr. M. G. Naik who, according to the doctor, bore a grudge against him.

The doctor said on oath: "I have been holding charge of several government aided dispensaries since 1910 and have also for some time officiated as civil surgeon during the war. "I was a Commissioned Officer in the I.M.S. from where I retired with the rank of Captain. Since then I held a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of officers and have retired with the rank of Major. None of my certificates has so far been disbelieved by any court."

Alleging against the Resident Magistrate, the doctor said that soon after Mr. Naik came to Kalyan (about five months ago), he asked for some phenyle and potassium permanganate from the municipal dispensary in his charge. As the dispensary was not permitted the request was not complied with.

Proceeding the doctor narrated another incident when one Chinchore was brought to the dispensary in an unconscious and dying condition from Dombivli. In a few minutes Mr. Naik came in the room as he said to take a dying declaration. The patient was absolutely unconscious dying and could not recover consciousness till death and was not fit to make a declaration, so the doctor had to ask Mr. Naik to leave the patient undisturbed to die in the operation room and if he so desired to sit in the office. From the Civil Surgeon of Thana the doctor subsequently came to know that the incident had been interpreted by Mr. Naik as show-disrespectful attitude towards him.

CHARGE OF MALICE.

Concluding the doctor said: "I have stated the above facts to show that the action of Mr. Naik in instituting these proceedings against me is not altogether free from malice. These incidents will show that Mr. Naik had a grudge against me."

Reviewing the facts which led to the Magistrate's order, the appellant doctor stated in the appeal that Mr. Naik heard the complaint of assault lodged by one Augustin Lobo against Mr. A. Larson. In the course of the trial the court disbelieved the correctness of the appellant's record of injuries on the complainant's person, acquitted the accused, and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 40 to the accused as compensation. The appellant was later ordered by the Magistrate to be tried before the

Sub-divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana on charges under sections 193 and 218 of the Indian Penal Code.

GROUND FOR APPEAL.

The following, among others, are the grounds of appeal:—

The Magistrate has no power to order his prosecution, the appellant being a public servant not removable from office without the previous sanction of the Local Government. The Magistrate has acted "ultra vires" in himself specifying to the court of trial. The Sub-divisional Magistrate is not authorised to take cognisance of the complaint by the Resident Magistrate. The previous sanction of the local government has not been obtained.

The Magistrate wholly ignored the status of the appellant, who is in government service as medical officer for nearly 25 years was also on war duty and holds the title of Major. The Magistrate seems to have been prejudiced against the appellant owing to malice, grudge and hostility towards him.

The Magistrate's order it was alleged was absolutely one-sided and ex-parte, it being wrong and illegal to pass such an order without giving the appellant any opportunity to state his case before him. The Magistrate even went to the length of issuing a bailable warrant against the appellant simply because he did not attend court owing to certain unavoidable circumstances.

There is absolutely no evidence on record to support the prosecution of the appellant and the facts do not justify the Magistrate's order. In making the record of the case, the appellant acted in the discharge of his official duty. The appellant had no earthly motive or gain in framing an incorrect record and in giving or fabricating false evidence in that case.

The Magistrate it was further alleged, absolutely wrong in relying on his own opinion on a technical point of medical science being a layman himself in preference to the testimony of the appellant. The Magistrate was wholly wrong in basing his order of prosecution on the evidence of the factory doctor which was unworthy of credit.

The Magistrate could not and did not examine the injuries of the complainant Mr. Lobo from the position he occupied in the court room which is "miserably lighted." He had entirely failed to notice that an eyecore is always accompanied by discharge of mucous and redness in both the eyes either simultaneously or within a short interval of time.

The remarks of the Magistrate against the appellant in the judgment are wholly unwarranted and against evidence in the case.

The complaint allowed by the magistrate against the appellant was vague and defective.

DURING RAJEN BABU'S STAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

As the details of the programme in connection with the Congress President's visit to this City are now being completed, those persons and institutions who desire to have an interview with Babu Rajendra Prasad during his three days' stay in Bombay, should forthwith write to the B.P.C.C. office. The interviews will be allowed after consulting the President.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Patriotic Band

It was an impressive sight that was witnessed at the Congress House on Sunday morning, when Seth Govind Das M.L.A., hoisted the Tricolour National Flag and the Bombay National Guards, who turned up in their full strength, held the march-past. The discipline displayed by this patriotic band of young men was of an order which would cause envy to any other similar organisation in the country. Their silent work is a tribute to the sense of duty of modern youth and it is singularly fortunate that Bombay City has such a devoted group of disciplined and trained young men, at the beck and call of the Congress and the country, whenever an occasion arises. That the confidence reposed in them would be fully justified was shown on the occasion when Manatmaji visited the city and led a public prayer at the Congress House. At a time of great rush the Bombay National Guards rose to the occasion and by maintaining order in their silent and effective way they contributed largely towards the success of the function.

Strenuous times are ahead for them. In view of the impending visit of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, to the City during the week-end. The National Guards are being vigorously trained during the short interval before the Presidential visit and those in charge of their training hope that at the time of the visit of Rajen Babu, the whole group would be in the finest trim, fit to take up any responsible duty assigned to them.

Three mass meetings are no easy matter and the value of such an organisation at such emergencies cannot be underestimated.

Modern History Congress

While we have All-India conferences for Science, Economics and other subjects, it may seem a surprise that we have not got a regular All-India Historical Congress. The decision to inaugurate an All-India Modern History Congress at Poona in June

1935, must therefore be considered an event of happy augury for the future. As things stand at present, it must be admitted, what little history we have has come to us mostly from the pen of foreign writers whose views cannot be said to be quite unprejudiced. It will be well for the proposed conference to help in the publication of an authentic history of India and its people.

Some good work has no doubt been done in this sphere, but the field is so vast that it cannot be said these efforts have touched even the fringe of the subject. It is not an easy task to collect and collate historical details and bring forth a thoroughly reliable, authoritative, detailed and comprehensive publication. By history—genuine and dispassionate—is meant a publication in which one has to admit one's own defects, shortcomings and mistakes and generously appreciate the good points of one's opponents, past and present. From this standpoint, it will be seen that the work before the All-India Modern History Congress must be considered stupendous. And we should certainly feel proud if the conveners could bring about a co-ordination among all the agencies, both individual and corporate, which are working in this field. From the prospectus issued we find that the scope of the Congress has been restricted to the history of India for a period of about a thousand years, commencing from the Mahomedan invasion to the establishment of the British power in India. The Congress is to be held in the Assembly hall of the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, on the 8th of June, under the presidency of Dr. Shaifast Ahmed Khan, Head of the Historical Department, and will continue for three days. The proceedings will be inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and the Reception Committee will be presided over by Baba Saheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, the ruler of the Bhor State.

Indian Christians And Empire Day

The Bombay Indian Christian Silver Jubilee Committee held a public meeting of Indian Christians and showed a second Cinema Snow on Empire Day (May 24th) at 10 a.m., in the Alexandra Talkies, Bombay, to celebrate their Majesties Silver Jubilee and Empire Day. The Reverend H.E.G. Tate, B.D., Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, presided.

A resolution of congratulations to their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India on the auspicious occasion of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee and Empire Day, expressing love and loyalty and praying for their Majesties' long life, happiness and prosperity was passed.

The Rev. H.E.G. Tate in putting the resolution before the gathering thanked the Committee for giving the Indian Christians an opportunity to celebrate their Majesties' Silver Jubilee and Empire Day. He said their Majesties had reigned for 25 years over

Challenge Cup For P. W. D. Sports Club

The annual general body meeting of the P.W.D. Sports Club was held at the Club's premises on the evening of Thursday last under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Lane, I.S.E. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department. After the Chairman read the annual report the President presented to the Club, valuable challenge cup on behalf of Mrs. Lane. The function terminated with tea.

the British Empire which was spread all over the world. India, he said, was a partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations and was proud to belong to the British Empire.

Copies of a souvenir of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee prepared by Mr. David Shaw, J.P., in commemoration of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee were freely distributed to those present.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 27, 1935

WHITHER SILVER? II

The double objective of the Roosevelt Administration in its silver policy—price recovery and exchange stabilisation—has not been attained in any conspicuous measure at home. Abroad, this objective of relatively and permanently stable exchanges could be attained, after this artificial spurt in the price of silver, by the American Treasury buying up all the world's available gold and silver, so as to be able to dictate its own ratio of gold and silver exchange and to maintain that ratio. But silver being found not merely as a principal mineral by itself but also as a by-product and the possibility of its supply being artificially increased by the demonetisation of that metal in any considerable country have so completely ruined the world's faith in a permanent maintenance of the present high price of silver, and its ratio to gold as desired by the United States, (16:1), that there is little chance of the line, even if the United States succeed in cornering the entire world supply and stocks of silver. The silver-gold ratio today is in the neighbourhood of 50:1, a long jump from that to 16:1, as desired in America. Prices in silver would have to increase three times before that summation is reached. To this end not only would all the available silver in the world have to be bought up by America; that country would have to handle both silver and gold so as to maintain the forced new ratio of 16:1. However much the public speech and common ideas seem to be associated, in money matters, with metallic basis, there is no doubt that the world is becoming more and more accustomed to paper, or representative money. Hence, if the United States could succeed in acquiring all the available stocks of these precious metals and their new accretions through mining or otherwise, it is more than doubtful if that by itself would compel the rest of the world to adopt Bi-metalism and maintain silver in relation to gold at the much higher ratio—as proposed by America than the commercial countries of the world have been accustomed to in the last century or so. America, it is true, according to the statistics of her foreign trade in pre-depression years, was in a position, at a pinch, to acquire the whole of the new accretions of gold and silver. For new gold production averaged, in pre-depression years, something like 400 dols. million; while new silver averaged 200 million oz. or less, valued at about 60 million dollars. Assuming that, under conditions so radically changed regarding silver in the last year or two, the aggregate accretion to these two metals would be about 750 to 1,000 million dollars per annum. It is not beyond the financial or economic ability of the United States to acquire. The pre-depression balance of trade in favour of the United States used to be over a 1,000 million dollars. Because of the drying up of the foreign loans in the U. S. A. in recent years, this balance has been very much reduced in the last three years; but even so, America continues to be, on trade as well as the general financial grounds, the creditor of the world. If the United States modify their fiscal policy, revive international borrowing by lending more freely, and keep open their offer for unlimited purchase at a stated ratio of all the available supply of Gold and Silver, including new accretions, this policy of restoring silver to its ancient ratio to gold, and re-creating international Bi-metalism might be achieved.

Quixotic Adventure

But will the United States themselves be in a position to continue to meet these requirements and fulfil these conditions for achieving the goal of their silver policy? Would a new President, supposing one is elected next year—maintain this rather Quixotic adventure? Would even Roosevelt, if re-elected, persist in this self-stultifying programme, which is, at best, of only

a sectional utility? It may be that to-day this is an advisable policy to placate silver interests and purchase their vote; but even so, the various conditions and devices, under which gold and silver purchases are carried out, are such that it is more the brake than the accelerator that appears to be at work. Besides, we doubt if the foremost commercial nations of the world have become, in matters economic, so absolutely enlightened as to regard with indifference the policy of the United States steadily acquiring the world's supply of gold and silver and making the rest of the world dependent upon America for the metallic basis of their own local currency systems. The academic economist may be unanimous in the view that these are barren metals; that any considerable investment of a community's wealth in these forms is sheer waste; that the commerce of the world could be conducted with as much ease by representative media of exchange as the domestic commerce of every advanced country is even to-day conducted in practically inconvertible paper. He will not get the banker and the trader, the man-in-the-street and his mandatory, the politician, in a democratic community, to accept his view. The latter will never agree that the monopolising of the precious metals by any one country, to the exclusion of the rest, is in the interests of all. If France does not relax her present Gold Standard in spite of all obstacles and hardships; if she is even prepared to entrust dictatorial powers to the present Government pledge to a maintenance of the Gold Standard—it is surely an index of the suspicion and distrust with which such a policy, pursued by the United States, would be viewed abroad; and a presage of the impediments that would be cast in its way by all those communities who would not see that America become the sole custodian and owner of the world's gold and silver. They would rather see Germany, the sole supplier of the world's nitrates and phosphates; Japan the world's supplier of textiles; Britain the world's supplier of coal; Russia the world's supplier of oil; and Italy the world's supplier of armaments, than see America the sole supplier, the exclusive proprietor, and absolute custodian of the world's supply of the precious metals.

Problematic Proposition

The Gold Standard countries or those recently gone off gold would, accordingly, be averse to any realisation of the American objective in this behalf. They dread—and rightly—the reaction of that policy on their own local economy; and they cannot but perceive the political danger of permitting one amongst them to be the absolute master of all precious metals. The only manner in which this objective could be attained, if at all, is to agree upon some sort of an International Reserve Bank, which could keep the world's stocks of the precious metals and thereby regulate, or rather maintain on a stable basis, the world's exchanges in some convenient world centre, outside the control, sovereignty, or influence of any single country. But is the world civilised enough to agree to such a step? If Britain keeps the liquid reserves of India in Lombard Street, Indian opinion views with unfavourable suspicion the motives of such a device; and Britain maintains such devices, in the ultimate analysis, by "forced majeure." But what Britain can apply to India, would she allow America, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and even India, working in international concert,—to apply to herself? There is no evidence, so far, that even Britain is so civilised as to consent to such a measure, when she becomes the victim of that measure, though she would probably have no objection to it if the United States, or China, or Russia, were to be victimised by such methods. The American objective thus meets with unconscious, but not the less effective, opposition to this policy of silver rehabilitation,

FISHING IN BOMBAY

(BY M. M. BANAJI.)

The writer of this article is not quite selflessly straining his nerves. His objective in collecting information is to see if the youths of the different communities with industrial and business skill will take familiarly to the art of fishing, under the new order of things now obtaining and whether the leaders and pioneers will prompt and prop them up and duly initiate them. It would be idle to say that we cannot find the requisite man power or materials, within or outside the limits of Bombay. Youths from other parts will be only too willing to flock to the standard and enrol themselves, provided they are given the right cue and the requisites. The question as to whether the leaders and pioneers of the different communities will undertake to do their part of the work is open to doubt. A Mahomedan merchant and trader has already purchased a motor boat and commenced operations. This is a clear signal for others to follow suit.

The initial outlay for any one community Hindu, Mahomedan, Marathi or Parsi, will be somewhere about rupees fifty thousand, going up progressively to a lac. But it must be remembered that the whole of this expenditure will be more than recouped by its returns for it is not an empty venture on which they will be launching. But are we to say "die" if the leaders and pioneers sit aside with folded hands? Why should not the middle class take the lead and set the ball rolling on their own hooks?

The British Government have just prepared a Bill for encouraging and advancing the fishing industry in England, especially that relating to the method and "modus operandi" of rearing and augmenting herring produce and other fishes which form the bulk of the people's food. This Bill was brought up before Parliament and has, I think, become

(Continued on page 3)

and thereby, of the re-establishment of international Bi-metalism, from all the leading commercial countries of the world, whether still on gold standard, or off it. Silver's permanent appreciation in its ratio of exchange to gold is thus an extremely problematic proposition.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

The proposal to hold an All-India Journalists' Conference, sponsored by the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, will be heartily welcomed by members of the profession throughout the country. The Indian Press, though it has preserved its independence and integrity in the face of the censorship none the less rigorous for its not being so spectacular as say, in Nazi Germany, has been passing through very critical and perilous times for some years now. The Damocles' sword of the Emergency Powers Act has always been hanging over the journalists' head, and the profession—so far as it serves the national interests of the country—has become one of the most hazardous. Nothing has brought the plight of the Indian Press in such prominent relief as the recent preposterous ban on the Bengal Press, prohibiting it from publishing any news regarding the Defendu Day. It cannot be denied that it constituted a thoroughly unwarranted inroad on the legitimate activities of journalism. The Press has been hailed in the West as the Fourth Estate; in India, however it can be more appropriately termed the first servant of the country. The services which the Press has rendered to the national cause have been both consistent and conspicuous. During the last few years especially, it has made sustained and onerous sacrifices in the national struggle. A Conference of journalists throughout the country will be, therefore, greatly helpful in taking stock of the situation, in focussing attention on the various disabilities under which the Indian Press is suffering, and in devising ways and means to safeguard the dignity of the profession. Another reason why the Calcutta proposal will be particularly welcomed is that the emergency legislation is due to expire this year, and concerted action must be taken to protect against its continuation in any form. A Conference of All-India Journalists will obviously be the right body to lodge an emphatic protest against the Act, and conduct agitation against its extension or re-enactment.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Jubilee And After

From
Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, May 18.
(By Air Mail.)
The Jubilee excitement has no abrupt ending but it is slowly coaling out in Great Britain. There is no denying the fact that by active propaganda and spectacular decorations crowds were drawn in all parts of London and other large cities even from among the masses who have got a hundred things in daily life to complain about.

The politicians have also exploited the situation to their hearts' contents and with considerable success. They have made a tremendous effort on the public mind in America and in European countries as to the greatness of Great Britain and as to the civic virtues of her citizens. They have succeeded in giving importance to British financial soundness and banking supremacy to such an extent as even to bring in a rush of foreign investors. At home the average British elector is psychologically prepared to persuade himself or herself into the belief that after all the National Government has brought in prosperity in a measure as no party government can do or shall do in the near future. This electoral preparation is a great factor to reckon with at the next General Election and the participation of enthusiastic Labour leaders in the Jubilee galas will not improve their chances at the election. Not that the working class electors will condemn them for their Jubilee loyalty, but they will follow the logic of their enthusiasm in voting for another National Government if such a Government made it possible for such great national happiness and international credit for Great Britain to be established.

The King And The Poor

The British Royal family is always renowned for its wisdom and personal qualities. There is not the slightest doubt that the King and Queen have put on an additional measure on the top of their existing popularity. Great as was the welcome to their Majes-

ties at the various public receptions, far greater was the stroke of Royal diplomacy with which their Majesties made personal visits to the back seats and poverty-stricken areas which were not included in any official Jubilee programme. To-day there will be some excitement about the Mayor of Bermondsey who will refuse to join the other Mayors in receiving the Royal guests in the southern districts of London. There are some Councillors and Mayors in other parts of Great Britain who are equally refraining from official celebrations. The Mayor of Bermondsey, however, attracts all the attention at the present moment since his refusal to meet Their Majesties has taken place in the centre of London where the Royal presence of His Majesty forms part of an important item in the principal programme of the Jubilee ceremonials.

Financial Reaction

Such opposition, here and there, at the present moment is not considered to be of much consequence. However, a reaction and a kind of jubilee aftermath may set in earlier than the people imagine. People in Great Britain or very small means collect moneys or save moneys all the year round to make a summer holiday at the seaside or in the country. Possibly more than half of these people this year have spent their collected wealth in coming to London to see one of the Royal processions or the flood of decorations of their great Metropolis. This influx has helped to advertise to the world the affluence and money profits of London, but during the summer when thousands of these peoples will no more be able to go for their customary holidays there will be hundreds of boarding house-owners and shopkeepers in hundreds of holiday resorts who will be deprived of their general summer trade and who will start grumbling. Jubilee celebrations have made people spend their money in May instead of spending it in July, August, or September and nothing has really happened financially to enable people to

have two sets of moneys; one to spend on the Jubilee and the other on the usual summer holiday excursions. What has come to Paul in London will be discovered to have come out of poor Peter from the Provinces.

A Mock Battle

In the midst of all this excitement the India Bill has passed the Committee Stage without drawing to it much public attention. The Labour members of Parliament who carried out an impotent opposition in the Committee wound up the debate on Wednesday night with a profusion of ceremonial thanks to the representatives of the India Office who piloted the Bill for their great virtues. Thus the mock battle between the Labourites and the Churchillites has been rung down with fair smiles. India will have many incidents during these debates which will make her wish that she should be saved from the Labour friends. Here is one significant but most cruel example of Labour Party's view on Indian life. On the last day of the debate on Wednesday Major Atlee moved an amendment to grant a vote to the widow of any voter who had died and whose name was still on the electoral roll. A Tory member sneeringly suggested that such widows in India, according to Indian custom, would die after their husbands as "Sutees". Major Atlee, the Labour expert on Indian affairs, the member of the Simon Commission, the member of the Round Table Conferences, the member of the Joint Select Committee and the leader of the Labour group on Indian affairs stood up in defence of India and very reverently enlightened the world by telling the Committee that the Indian widows were not observing "Sutee" in large numbers. Thus Major Atlee was putting forward a propaganda of misrepresentation of India by making people believe that the burning of women after their husbands' death is an existing practice in India only on a smaller

(Continued on page 9)

Frankly Speaking

THE LION YIELDS.

There is a prominent touch of the ludicrous in the anti-climax to which Signor Mussolini's bullying and blustering suddenly descended the other day at Geneva. And it is enhanced by the Italian claim that the interim settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian was a triumph of Italy's lionine diplomacy. The tribune on the other hand, to Mr. Eden, is also exaggerated, although it is to some extent rightly deserved. The fact is that Mr. Eden's "broadminded comprehension" and "skill and tactfulness" succeeded because Britain and France stuck, whatever their reasons, with rather a firm determination to a certain minimum. Il Duce surrendered, which irresistibly reminds one of the Corfu incident in the League Assembly when Italy had yielded before the courage displayed by Viscount Cecil, who was representing South Africa. We have grave doubts if the arbitration or preliminary efforts at conciliation will succeed. But if the League shows firmness in August, a settlement is eventually not impossible. Il Duce has a knack of achieving "a victory for Italian diplomacy" when he finds that odds are against him.

THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.

The Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons appointed to consider the application of Western Australia for secession from the Commonwealth of Australia has taken a constitutionally correct view in holding that Parliament has no right to entertain the application except upon a definite request of the Commonwealth. Apart from the merits of a policy of giving the right of secession to a federating unit that is an integral part of the Federal State geographically and otherwise, the question of internal secession needs to be decided by the Australian Commonwealth. If the British Parliament could but in and help such a unit to secede, it would be a serious encroachment on the freedom of the Commonwealth. The right of secession that can be claimed by a member of the British Empire under the Statute

of Westminster cannot be so extended as to create an unending number of commonwealths within a commonwealth.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S CERTIFICATE.

Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Al-Farabi University, is a fortunate man—or is the University that should be congratulated on its good fortune? A few days ago the Press in India was treated to an account of prayers offered by enthusiastic congregations in no less than two mosques of Moradabad. Now we are informed that the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim, the President of the Legislative Assembly, has bestowed his blessings on the University and ordered the Muslim community to give the "fullest and most loyal" support to Doctor Ziauddin. We are quite willing to make allowances in favour of Sir Abdur Rahim and we quite admire his own full and loyal support to his fellow Independent M.L.A. But we are afraid that it would be too great a strain on any sensible person's indulgent respect for Sir Abdur Rahim to agree with him that those who cast their votes for Doctor Ziauddin constitute "the best in the Muslim community throughout India."

IS IT IGNORANCE?

Perhaps Sir Abdur Rahim does not know much about the composition of the Court of the Muslim University, in which case the less he himself talks of the community in relation to the University, the better. But if he does not enjoy the saving grace of ignorance with which we should like to credit him; if that is to say, he thinks that Ministers, High Court Judges, ex-Judges, Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and other Government servants who constitute "a large majority" in the Court are "the best in the Muslim community throughout India," then the best one can do is to feel profoundly sorry for Sir Abdur Rahim. We wish he would enjoy his holiday in England better than by issuing instructions and certificates about the Muslim University.

WANTED MORE DETAILS.

The news was welcomed with a

sense of relief that Malaviyaji had given up the idea of leading an anti-Communal Award deputation to England. It would have resulted in nothing but humiliation both for Malaviyaji and the country. But a United Press report says that "He has not up till now given up the idea of proceeding abroad to do something for the country. In spite of serious opposition from friends and relatives, he still persists in undertaking the sea-voyage as soon as health permits." We should like to know more about his new idea, what, for instance, he proposes to do abroad and on whose behalf. Propaganda abroad is not without its value provided it is conducted on non-sectarian lines and on behalf of the only representative organisation of the people of this country. Otherwise it is apt to do a great deal of harm to the national cause itself.

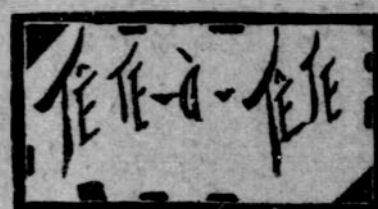
PRESS VIEWS

Congress Socialists

We cannot understand why some of our contemporaries are perturbed by the resolutions passed by the Congress Socialists at the Karnataka Provincial Conference under the presidency of Mr. Sri Prakash. The President of the Congress states that the Congress will take no notice of the resolutions and this appears to us to be the correct attitude towards them so far as Congressmen are concerned. The Mangalore resolutions need cause no apprehension in the minds of the capitalist classes or property-owners for the simple reason that there is nothing essentially socialist about them. Right or wrong, the demands for the abolition of Indian States, summoning of a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing our constitution and abstaining from active help or co-operation in any future imperialist war may be put forward by non-socialists. As a matter of fact, the Mangalore conference accommodated itself to the wish of Congressmen in one important respect by dropping the words "active resistance" which had figured in the Jubbulpore anti-war resolution. Evidently, these words were given the go-by because it had been apprehended by Messrs. Patel, Munshi and Nariman that active resistance would mean revival of Civil Disobedience.—Forward.

Congress And Offices

Babu Rajendra Prasad has neither been so emphatic as Sardar Sardul Singh Caveashar regarding non-acceptance of Ministerships, nor has he lent any encouragement to the important issue expressed by Mr. Satyamurti to occupy one of these coveted positions. He has merely said that the matter has never been considered by the Working Committee, and that if at all any decision is arrived at the decision will have to be ratified by the All-India Congress Committee. The Congress President has not, however, ruled out for all time the possibility of Congress adopting this course if in the opinion of Congress leaders, it is suited for gaining the end for which they are striving. We have ourselves said that it is too early to commit the Congress to a definite point of view, although we have emphasised that the mentality of those who without awaiting the constitution, rule out for all time, the desirability of accepting office, can hinder rather than help a sagacious and statesmanlike decision at the appropriate juncture.—National Call.



What Princes Fear But Will Not Admit

—Pioneer.
Evidently the utter unjustifiability of their privileges.

British Diplomatic circles regard the settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis as a personal success for Mr. Eden.

We wonder if Sir John Simon agrees.

Italian circles, however, firmly hold that it is a personal success for the roaring lion of Fascism who bleated concurrence at the fifty-seventh minute of the twelfth hour.

An A. P. message says that at a meeting presided over by the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government, and held in connection with the secretariat, fire "seven heads of departments were present."

How very gruesome!

The area under wheat in U. P. districts has, according to a report, decreased by over ten per cent.

But this is not really a matter that should cause any worry. The fruitful fertility of Sir James Griggs' rural relief cum improvement scheme will more than make up for any fall in grain production.

"An unseen power is drawing all nations into an armed camp," declares a Mr. P. E. Skinner of the Watch Tower Bible Society.

Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler must recent this as an insult to their own very glaring visibility.

HUSBAND KILLED OUT OF "KINDNESS"

Wife's Strange Plea At Trial For Murder.

—Headlines.

Why "strange"?

Chinese irregular are again harassing poor, innocent, harmless Japan in the demilitarised zone near Johore.

We offer our sympathies, and we can't see any way of stopping these ever recurring and always unprovoked assaults on Japanese life and property except that Japan should overcome its reluctance and assume the onerous responsibility for administering the demilitarised zone.

Why Harold Laski Stands For Marxism, says a headline. Because he cannot take Toryism, Liberalism and British "Socialism" lying down.

According to a Lahore social organisation the solution of communal problem lies in inter-communal marriages.

But probably the enthusiastic members have not reckoned with the possibility of the intermittent domestic quarrels also taking a communal turn.

And you cannot apply section 144 to perfectly legitimate rights and duties of husbands and wives—or rather of wives and husbands—vis-a-vis each other.

NAGPUR SECRETARIAT BUILDING BURNED DOWN

A Magnificent Pre-war Structure

—Headlines.
And who knows that its successor will also not be another pre-war structure?

A man was being tried for theft.

"Guilty or Not Guilty?" he was asked.

"Not Guilty, sir," was his plea.

"Have you ever been here before?"

"No, indeed," was the indignant response. "This is the first time I ever stole anything."

Jaipur Durbar On Jat Trouble

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS" AT BOTTOM

Story Of Resistance To Rent And Revenue Collections

SIMLA, May 25. In view of the alarming and garbled accounts, which have appeared in both English and Vernacular newspapers regarding recent events in Sikar, the Jaipur Durbar consider it desirable to issue the following communique giving the facts regarding the rioting at Khuri and Kudan and the reasons which led to these unfortunate incidents:—

"Recently all the Jat tenants in Jaipur State, both in the Sikar Tikana and the Shekhawati district have been agitating for substantial reductions in the rent or 'lagan' realised from them by their Rajput landlords. In Shekhawati an all round remission of 4 annas in the rupee was agreed to by both landlords and tenants and the revenue was duly and amicably collected on this basis, though only after an ordinance by the Darbar had been issued to prevent outside agitators from entering the State to incite the tenants into refusing to pay the legal dues of their landlords.

SIKAR TROUBLE.

In Sikar, however, these agitators found that there was more opportunity for their activities and they endeavoured to make the situation worse by exaggerating certain differences, which have long existed in Sikar between the Rajputs and the Jats on the subject of ancient customs and social observances viz: the right of Jats to ride on elephants in religious processions and of Jat bridegrooms to ride on ponies when approaching the house of the bride. A dispute over the latter question was given undue importance and a situation arose in village Khuri which culminated in a riot on the 27th March, during which a Jat was murdered by Rajputs. The Sikar authorities naturally had to intervene in the quarrel and, finding both sides obdurate, had to order them to disperse. The Rajputs obeyed these instructions but the Jats refused to move and had to be dispersed by a 'lathi' charge during which an elderly Jat received injuries as a result of which he died in hospital.

"OUTSIDERS" AGAIN.

"This incident had on the whole a restraining effect as far as relations between the Rajputs and Jats were concerned, but agitators from outside the State determined to make use of the bad feelings engendered thereby to induce the Jats to refuse to pay revenue. Meetings were held and speeches were delivered in defiance of orders, with the result that the situation became so serious that the Jaipur Durbar found it necessary to declare unlawful certain organisations, which were fostering the agitation and to prohibit the entry into the Jaipur State and Sikar Tikana of eight outsiders, who had rendered themselves prominent in the agitation.

REVENUE COLLECTION.

"These precautions having been taken by the Jaipur Durbar, the Sikar administration then took steps to collect their revenue. Arrears for the preceding year were also considerable and at first the Jats appeared determined to pay neither their arrears nor their revenue for the current year. The situation became so strained that a force, drawn from

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scene of the encounter in the morning.

NO UNNECESSARY FORCE. The extensive nature of the preparations made to assist the Kudan villagers in their attempt to resist the collection of revenue may be gauged from the fact that the inhabitants of no less than 21 villages were amongst those arrested. The four men, who were killed and died of injuries, all came from the neighbouring villages of Gothra of which the headman has been one of the leading agitators. No force of any sort was used beyond what was necessary to secure the arrests.

I.G.P.'S INQUIRIES. Mr. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur State proceeded at once to visit the scene of the occurrence and made most careful and exhaustive inquiries on the spot. He interrogated all castes, including the Jats in Kudan and other villages and conducted his inquiries entirely independent of the Sikar administration. He found that no blame could possibly be attached to any of the Sikar officials for the unfortunate occurrence at Kudan, that no repressive measures at all had been used in realizing revenue and in fact that there had not been any attempt made in Kudan even to start its collection before the attack was made on the Police camp.

WOMEN TO THE FORE. The women of the village took a prominent part in the agitation and were actually put in the forefront of a mob, which collected to prevent Captain Webb from entering the village. No violence at all was used and when Captain Webb informed the Jats that unless they dispersed he would be compelled to treat them as an unlawful assembly, they eventually yielded and a large portion of the revenue was collected without trouble. Contrary to reports in the Vernacular Press no clash of any nature whatsoever occurred in Bhaionpura and Captain Webb returned to Sikar leaving a force of Sikar Police under Major Malik Mohammed Hussain to accompany the Revenue Officer, Sikar, to other villages in the locality.

OPPOSITION TO COLLECTION. When this force reached the village of Kudan on the morning of the 25th April they found that opposition to the collection of revenue had been engineered from the outset. Help in clearing a site for the camp was refused and their watermen were prevented from drawing water.

Major Malik Mohammed Hussain was, however, informed that Rs. 1,000 out of a total of Rs. 3,000 which was due by the village, would be paid up, and he therefore left the Revenue Officer in the village to discuss the matter with the headman, and withdrew to his camp. He then noticed that many Jats from the neighbouring villages were concentrating on Kudan, who on being interrogated, stated that they would not allow the revenue to be collected as had been done in Bhaionpura.

ATTACK ON OFFICER. Shortly after this a deliberate attack was made in the village on the Revenue Officer and two constables who had accompanied him. Both the latter were severely beaten and escaped with difficulty with their lives. The Revenue Officer took refuge in a temple where he was gallantly sheltered by Brahmins. The Jats having beaten the two constables emerged from the village and surrounded the police camp to a number estimated at about 800. The Sikar Police, numbering about 50 were unarmed except for lathis and two private 12 bore guns, for which they had only a few bullets and No. 4 shot.

ORDER TO FIRE. When the Jats advanced on the camp, Major Malik Mohammed Hussain warned them and directed his men to use their lathis, but when they showed no signs of desisting from their attack he was forced to order the two Officers with guns to open fire. In the encounter, which followed, two Jats were killed and 16 were injured and 11 of the Sikar Police were also injured. A compounder who accompanied the Police carefully attended the wounded on both sides. Two of the Jats died of injuries received during the engagement in which 7 cartridges were fired in all by the Sikar Police.

REINFORCEMENTS. Major Malik Mohammed Hussain sent word to Captain Webb in Sikar for reinforcements as large parties of Jats remained in the village. The message was delayed and Captain Webb did not reach Kudan until 1 p.m. when he found all the Jats collected in several pucca houses belonging to the leading Jats. When he entered the village, the men collected on the roof of the house of Kale Jat, threw brickbats and earthen-pots at his party, whereupon he was compelled to order the Jaipur Armed Police, who now accompanied him, to clear the roof. The Jats attacked this force and broke one rifle and injured one head constable and also speared another constable. Captain Webb ordered two shots to be fired in the air to frighten the Jats, whereupon they surrounded (surrounded?) and resistance was abandoned. 104 arrests were made in all, including the wounded on the

scene of the encounter in the morning.

NO UNNECESSARY FORCE. The extensive nature of the preparations made to assist the Kudan villagers in their attempt to resist the collection of revenue may be gauged from the fact that the inhabitants of no less than 21 villages were amongst those arrested. The four men, who were killed and died of injuries, all came from the neighbouring villages of Gothra of which the headman has been one of the leading agitators. No force of any sort was used beyond what was necessary to secure the arrests.

I.G.P.'S INQUIRIES. Mr. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur State proceeded at once to visit the scene of the occurrence and made most careful and exhaustive inquiries on the spot. He interrogated all castes, including the Jats in Kudan and other villages and conducted his inquiries entirely independent of the Sikar administration. He found that no blame could possibly be attached to any of the Sikar officials for the unfortunate occurrence at Kudan, that no repressive measures at all had been used in realizing revenue and in fact that there had not been any attempt made in Kudan even to start its collection before the attack was made on the Police camp.

WOMEN TO THE FORE. The women of the village took a prominent part in the agitation and were actually put in the forefront of a mob, which collected to prevent Captain Webb from entering the village. No violence at all was used and when Captain Webb informed the Jats that unless they dispersed he would be compelled to treat them as an unlawful assembly, they eventually yielded and a large portion of the revenue was collected without trouble. Contrary to reports in the Vernacular Press no clash of any nature whatsoever occurred in Bhaionpura and Captain Webb returned to Sikar leaving a force of Sikar Police under Major Malik Mohammed Hussain to accompany the Revenue Officer, Sikar, to other villages in the locality.

DEATH SENTENCE

Even For Abortive Attempts

BERLIN, May 25. Even unsuccessful attempts to harm the person of Herr Hitler, henceforth will be punishable with death according to an article by Ernst Schafer, Director of Ministry of Justice in the "Official Legal Gazette" explaining a number of new crimes which will be defined in the criminal code now being prepared.

Severe penalties are threatened for "insulting national symbols, ridiculing German customs and malicious slandering of German motherhood."—Reuter.

Negro Breaks World Long Distance Record

(Special Cable.)
(ANN ARBOR), MICHIGAN, May 25.

Jesse Owens (Ohio State University) Negro established world record in long jump with leap of 26 feet, eight and quarter inches, the previous record of 26 feet, two and one-eighth inches being of Chuhef Nambu, (Tokio), in 1931.

Earlier in the day Owens equaled Wykoff's nine point, four seconds for hundred yards.

ference of the outsiders and consider that they have been duped by their leaders.

JUBILEE GIFT. The Rao Raja of Sikar, at a recent Durbar held to celebrate their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, announced that, despite the reprehensible attitude of his Jat tenants, but in view of the fact that they have expressed their contribution (contribution?), he has remitted all arrears of land revenue previous to last year amounting in all about 4 lakhs, which means that once the current revenue has fully realised the Jat tenants of the 'Khalsa' or State lands in Sikar, will start the forth-coming year with an absolutely clean sheet.

It may be mentioned that the remissions already granted have reduced the rents to be realised to an average of 8 annas per bigha and in no way can the Sikar administration now be accused of being in any way oppressive or unjust. The accounts recently given in the papers of 37 killed and 100 injured of Jat women having been assaulted and of villages having been laid waste, are complete and deliberate perversions, manufactured for the purposes of propaganda.

DURBAR GOES AHEAD. "Despite all the agitation that has taken place, the Sikar administration has gone steadily ahead with its policy of improving the lot of the cultivator. Recently six village schools and two aided schools have been opened and a scheme for medical relief is now being put into effect. A commencement has also been made in respect of a permanent land settlement. Further the Rao Raja has granted pecuniary assistance to the families of the Jats, who have been killed or injured in the recent disturbances, where such financial assistance appeared to be necessary."—A. P.

Thousands of people have been rendered homeless, and they are living in the open in the searching heat of summer. They have been faced with grim starvation, as there is no food for the people, nor any fodder for the cattle.

It is reported that out of those burnt and injured two persons have died, and a large number of head of cattle have perished. The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and other officials of the Gurgaon District have been wired. In the meantime relief work has been started and "chapat gun" is being distributed to the hungry villagers.—United Press.

300 CHINESE KILLED IN RENEWED FIGHTING

Tokyo Communique

Anti-Jap Activities Alleged In Demilitarised Zone

SHANGHAI, May 25.

Three-hundred Chinese have been killed in heavy fighting in Maoshankou and Luanling in the demilitarised zone between a Japanese detachment from Jiahai and 400 Chinese irregulars according to a Japanese communique.

"Anti-Jap" Activities

The Japanese losses have been six killed and three wounded.

The Japanese invaded the zone following the alleged failure of the Chinese authorities to curb Anti-Jap. activities of the irregulars.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR ITALIAN DIPLOMACY

How Official Rome Views Geneva Decision

ROME, May 25.

Official quarters and the press express considerable satisfaction at the Geneva decision and consider it as a victory for Italian diplomacy.

An important thing said by the foreign office spokesman was that the two countries were left to settle the matter between themselves. Italy was willing to come to a settlement and hoped that Abyssinia was too. Sgr. Mussolini in a speech in the Chamber to-day declared that arbitration must be limited to the Walwai incident.

Referring to "those who wish to concentrate Italy's attention on the defence of Brenner against Germany so as to prevent her from being mobile", Sgr. Mussolini declared, that all Italy's frontiers including colonies were sacred and must be defended against every menace. He concluded "we are ready to face all our responsibilities, even the gravest, with firmness."—Reuter.

PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES ON BURMA STEAMERS

Agents Of Cos. Assure Of Partial Redress

RANGOON, May 25.

Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.C., with several leading citizens of Rangoon met the Managers of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie (Burma) Co., Ltd., Local Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, and of the Scindia Steamship (Burma) Co., Ltd., Local Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and had elaborate discussions regarding (1) the reduction of deck passenger fares between Rangoon and Indian ports to the pre-war level, and (2) removal of the inconveniences the public are experiencing in the incoming and outgoing steamers while receiving or seeing off their relatives and friends on board the steamers, and also (3) introduction of second class, "B," or intermediate class on the Calcutta line.

It is understood the Agents promised to consider the grievances favourably excepting the reduction of dock fares which, it was argued by the shipping companies, would entail a heavy loss, if reduced to the pre-war level.—United Press.

IMPLICATIONS OF HITLER'S DEMAND

BERLIN, May 25.

The Anglo-German diplomatic negotiations now proceeding centre round not only the points in Herr Hitler's speech which seem to offer scope for agreement between Germany and her neighbours but also points whereon some uncertainty is felt in British circles including Hitler's demand for parity with British airforce.

It is believed the British Ambassador has already raised the question whether this claim is to be taken as applying to home airforce only or the whole airforce, home and overseas.—Reuter.

AIR MAILS

KARACHI, May 26.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9-40 this morning and the airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-30 p.m. and left for Calcutta at 4-50 p.m. The airmail which left Calcutta and Delhi on the 18th and Karachi on the 19th arrived in London on the 24th according to schedule.—A. P.

MALIGNANT MALARIA IN TRAVANCORE

Rice And Quinine Distributed Free To Harijans

NEW DELHI, May 25.

Mr. A. V. Thacker, General Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, has issued the following note about the malaria epidemic in Travancore:—

A malignant type of malaria, probably imported from Ceylon, has broken out in the Southern parts of Kerala. The Nayattinkara Taluk seems to be the worst affected area. Relief work is being organised by Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai at Trivandrum, and both rice and quinine are being freely distributed.

The Harijans seem to be the worst sufferers as their daily food is mostly tapioca, the worst food when there is kidney trouble. The Harijan Sevak Sangh has remitted a sum of Rs. 250 for the free distribution of rice and quinine amongst Harijans in the Nedumangad Taluk. The Secretary of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Smt. G. Ramachandra, will organise relief work and make a beginning with this sum.—United Press.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Rapid Progress In Travancore

MADRAS, May 25.

In spite of the fall in the number of schools in Travancore the number of pupils has increased by 21,703, of whom more than 10,000 are girls.

Reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction, in Travancore, for the current year, the Government refer to various measures adopted to improve education in the State.

While measures of reform suggested in the Committee's report such as the amalgamation of colleges, the introduction of residential system, the setting up of a College of Technology, and the introduction of alternative practical courses in schools, have had to wait for financial considerations, quite a large number of the Committee's recommendations have either been adopted or were under consideration for adoption during the course of the year.—United Press.

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No Quarter To Short Sellers Of Francs

France Out To Crush Them Outright

BANK RATE MAY BE RAISED HIGHER STILL

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, May 25.

To-day's raising of the Bank-rate is a step taken to strangle outright on Monday those who have been selling francs short, said a reliable financial observer.

"No quarter will be given to them. Brussels is a centre particularly aimed at."

To-day's step is also necessitated by the situation in the money market in the morning.

The "Banque de France" lost 30 million sterling, in favour of America alone since May 8.

Out To Crush Short Sellers

It is learned on reliable authority that the Bank of France is ready to continue to raise the Bank rate until it has crushed short sellers who are "bearing" the franc and that further rise indeed is likely.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Results Of Finals

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 26. In French championships finals, Crawford and Quist beat Turnbull and McGrath (6/1, 6/4, 3/2). Scriven and Stammers beat Sterling and Adamoff (6/4, 6/0). They are proceeding to Tokio.

"MOBBED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN"

King And Queen Have Another Surprise Drive

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 26. Their Majesties made another surprised drive in Paddington District this afternoon on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. They were accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Margaret Rose. The Royal car was almost mobbed by school children. The police had a rush to prevent them climbing on the running boards.

Congress Socialist Party

A REPLY TO CRITICS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The Congress Socialist Party has of late become the target of hostile attack from people who are never tired of repeating 'ad nauseum' that they are interested in the development of the Party on correct lines. It is the tragedy of young and growing political parties that they should in the very process of development create inconvenient positions for what can be termed as established vested interests. Certain articles appearing in a section of the Bombay Press come from such persons.

In their enthusiasm to impugn members of the Congress Socialist Party, hostile critics seldom realise they are impugning the very basis of the organisation which they want to protect. As an instance allegations are made that certain members of the Congress Socialist Party "smuggled themselves" into the Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. at Calcutta. Generally representatives to the Trade Union Congress from its constituent Unions have to furnish credentials of representation. If any member's election is challenged, naturally the whole dispute goes to a Credentials Committee of the Congress. If members of the Party were able to participate in the deliberations of the T.U.C. obviously the Credentials Committee of the Congress was satisfied with their representative character. No question of "smuggling in" can, therefore, arise.

Regarding the attitude of the Party in the faction fight in the G.K.U. a ridiculous statement is made that the Party's neutrality amounted to a betrayal of Class Struggle and alliance with pure economism and reaction. The Party's position in this dispute, I understand, formed the subject matter of discussion in the Executive Committee at two consecutive sittings extending over several hours. The fact of the matter is that both sections of the G.K.U. happen to be recognised by A.I.T.U.C. The All-India Congress Socialist Party's agreement with the A.I.T.U.C. stipulates that the Party would recognise those Unions affiliated to the Congress. The question can only arise as to whether the party should ally itself with one group or the other. It appeared to the Party that pending final decision by the competent authority—the A.I.T.U.C.—the Party should not become a pawn in the personal quarrels of the two factions. If critics have a grievance the grievance ought to be against the T.U.C. and not against the Congress Socialist Party.

Again members of the Party working in Trade Unions are not guided by personal likes and dislikes. The Party has its own Labour policy and the fact that some members of the Party work in Unions who are alleged to follow a policy of pure economism or of collaboration with Government Labour Officer is not sufficient justification to condemn the party of adopting a reactionary policy. The criticism by which

to judge the Party's attitude is whether members of the Party working in such Unions deviated from accepted Trade Union policies and the Party's own labour policy. Class War is not alliance with factions. It is more fundamental and to indulge in cheap libels against the Party in the name of Class Struggle is to vulgarise and caricature the fundamental struggle.

There is a provision in the Congress Socialist Party's Constitution by which any member, however great, can be suspended from the membership of the Party if he carries on propaganda or his conduct is otherwise proved to be against the interests of the Party, its programmes and principles. The Congress Socialist Party is no respecter of persons. It is founded on well defined principles and it is wrong to say that any particular member is the boss of the party or leads it in its activities. Its activities are based upon a plan and are governed by well defined programmes. It will be more honest for these critics to shed their false cloak and come out in the open as those who do not believe in a Socialist Party inside the Congress and Congress Socialists entering the Trade Union field—Yours, etc.

A CONGRESS SOCIALIST.

Anjuman-i-Islam

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—As in your issue of the 13th instant "A Correspondent" has given an account of the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam. I consider it my duty now to bring the real facts to light. It is an open secret that the Muslim public of Bombay are not satisfied with the present Board of Trustees of the Anjuman-i-Islam as they consider some of their actions as unconstitutional and have already passed resolutions to the above effect in two public meetings held in Bombay; one under the auspices of the Bombay Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the other by the Bhusari Mohalla Majlis. They entertain certain grievances and it will serve the purpose better if I give them in a tabular form as follows:—

- (1) Why was a general meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam called when all the trustees excepting Mr. Haji Mahomed Agboatwalla resigned, in order to consult the general body regarding the selection of the Trustees?
- (2) Why were the new trustees nominated and appointed without the knowledge and sanction of the general body?
- (3) Why was the general body not consulted in drawing up a new scheme for the management of the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam?
- (4) Why was sanction for the new scheme obtained from the High Court before discussing the said scheme with the general body?
- (5) Why were three members

of one family (Tayabji family) viz. the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji (Chairman) Mr. Saif Faiz B. Tyabji (Secretary) and Mr. Hadi Cumruddin Tyabji selected as Trustees against all the rules of democracy inasmuch as this has left the control of the finances of the Anjuman-i-Islam practically in the hands of the members of one family?

(6) Why have steps not been taken until now to get the case pending in the High Court withdrawn as the cost is daily piling up to the ruin of the finances of the Anjuman-i-Islam?

(7) Why was the resignation of the former Assistant Secretary Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtinkar accepted by the chairman under the new scheme when the said scheme was not even discussed and accepted by the general body, and when his resignation was asked to withdraw his resignation—by the former trustees till at least the decision of the suit pending in the High Court?

(8) Why was the vacancy in the post of the Assistant Secretary not advertised in newspapers at all?

(9) Why was the present Assistant Secretary appointed by the Chairman in such a hurry before the Muslim public of Bombay and the members of the general body were even aware of there having occurred such a vacancy?

(10) What was the channel through which he came to know of the vacancy and when and to whom did he apply and did the acceptance of the resignation of the former Assistant Secretary and the appointment of the new Secretary happen simultaneously?

The above few and many more aspects of the present state of affairs are agitating the Muslim public of Bombay at present. Well-wishers of the Anjuman-i-Islam are, therefore, trying their level best to have some of the grievances remedied by friendly negotiations with the trustees and that was one of the reasons—not explicit of course—why the meeting of the 18th April was manoeuvred to be postponed, in order that the well-wishers may gain time to start friendly negotiations. They are in touch with some of the trustees and signs are not wanting that a settlement may be arrived at in the near future. The glowing picture drawn by "A Correspondent" as regards the balanced budget, etc. is both too early and rather optimistic. I wish it was so! And further I wish the way in which it is made to contrast with the past were not so much divorced from reality as it is.

I had up till now refrained from writing to the press, but "A correspondent" has simply forced my hands. I would request the trustees and other Muslims who take interest in the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to refrain from doing anything which may further complicate matters.

Further, I would submit that it would be much better for the Trustees to secure the good-will and the backing of the Moslem community for the welfare of the Anjuman-i-Islam and not to rely too much upon the powers obtained from the High Court. At present I stop at this—Yours, etc.

SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN,
Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam,
Bombay.

Railway Vagaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—On the night of the 15th inst., I had been to the V. T. Station with some of my friends to see a friend of mine off travelling by Calcutta mail. To quench thirst, I searched for the vendors of the aerated waters but none could be found hawking as usual. On making inquiries, I was informed that vendors of the tea stall-holders, who sell soda lemonade waters at ordinary Bazar rates of one anna per bottle, are prohibited from selling ice and aerated waters. However, the ice-vendor attached to the train supplied my requirements of five lemonade bottles but the rate was double than what was ordinarily charged and I had to pay two annas per bottle instead of one anna which was upto now charged by the hawkers on the platforms. Again, is it fair and just to adopt, of a sudden, such a step as to prohibit those who are selling aerated waters on the platforms at ordinary rates of one anna per bottle and that, too, when the demand from the public is greater on account of the hot season? The third class tea-stall holders of the same G. I. P. railway do sell at ordinary Bazar rates even though their licence fees are enhanced by 200 to 500 per cent. while the contractor whose licence fee is very nominal



The decorated truck entered by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in the Bombay Silver Jubilee Parade. The large Mobiloil tin, surmounted by a giant "Gargoyle" made a striking display; and panels round the sides of the truck emphasised the wide use of Gargoyle lubricants in every field of industry and transportation, by land, sea and air.

PROTEST AGAINST TWO-SEATERS

Will Lead To Cut-Throat Competition, Say Taxi-Owners

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON COMMISSIONER

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union was held at the Marine Lines Maidan on Sunday when speeches were made by several taxi-owner-drivers disapproving the proposal to introduce two-seater taxis at the rate of 4 annas per mile and also against the reduction of the present rate of 8 annas per mile to 6 annas.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION FEARED

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla who presided stated that the Commissioner of Police had asked for the opinion of the Taxi Drivers' Union on these proposals and the Managing Committee of the Union had sent a reply expressing their disapproval. Mr. Jhabwalla was of opinion that the two proposals if carried out would result in a cut-throat competition and heavy losses to the taxi-owner-drivers, who might have invested all their money in the motor vehicle, with a view to earn their livelihood.

Mr. Jhabwalla said that the Police Commissioner had informed the Union that on Tuesday (tomorrow) a reply would be given on the representation submitted by the Union. He, therefore, urged that all taxi-drivers in the city should attend the Commissioners' Office on Tuesday at 1-30 in the noon.

Several owner-drivers expressed themselves against any changes and feared that they may be driven out of their trade.

HARD ON THEM

They felt that it was unfair that hardly two months after the new taxes and licence fees were paid for the current year by the taxi-drivers, these new proposals should have been brought forward.

In the end, a deputation consisting of five owner-drivers was selected to represent all their grievances fully to the Commissioner of Police.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT GHATKOPAR

Congress Committee Will Present Address

(From Our Correspondent.) GHATKOPAR, May 26. The local Congress Committee has decided to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his visit to Ghatkopar on June 3 next.

is allowed to have the sole monopoly from the railway authorities to sell aerated waters at very exorbitant rates at the expense of the poor third class passengers. On inquiries from the thousands of restaurants and hotels of Bombay, one will find that rates for soda, lemonade, orange and rose drinks, are very cheap, i.e., one anna per bottle. Again, whereas one can obtain soda or lemonade drinks at one anna per bottle at the tea-stalls, rates for the same on the platforms are double. Will the Railway authorities explain this anomaly? Will the Advisory Committee take up necessary step and do the needful to stop such an unfair and gross injustice being given to the third class passengers by prevailing upon the Railway authorities to keep up the usual bazar rates for aerated waters?—Yours, etc.

MEGHJI GOVINDJI.
May 17.

"CONSERVE EVERY PARTICLE OF GOLD"

(Continued from page 1.) countries are anxious to save and hoard gold to meet their present obligations and to act as a reserve for the future.

EXPORT OF "DISTRESS GOLD" "Gold worth 250 crores of rupees that has been exported since 1930 is only distress gold. The whole quantity came from the poor man, who, lured by supposed high prices on the one hand and pressed by the need to pay the revenue on the other, has parted with his gold. Perhaps the 'Thali' and the wedding ring are the only remnants of the precious metal that are left with the poor and the lower middle classes. The corresponding advantage gained is practically nothing, for the reason that the alleged profits have not been invested in any banks or elsewhere as a reserve for the future and even internal trade conditions have not improved in spite of the so-called increase in the finances of the people. The fact that in these 4 years the bank balances have not been increased by these 250 crores of rupees is clear proof that the exports has not made the people really better. The money has only been frittered away by the sellers.

WHAT STATISTICS SHOW In 1923-24 the net imports of treasure after deducting the value of imports from that of exports of merchandise was of the value of 50 crores of rupees. There was a sharp rise in the net imports to 90 crores in the year 1924-25 and after that year in 1925-26 the net imports came to 50 crores and ever since there has been a continuous fall till 1930-31, when in the middle of 1931 it reached the zero point. Since then instead of the net imports we have only been making net exports of gold.

Thus from 1923-24 to 1930-31 the treasure that came to India was of the value of 345 crores of which gold was of the value of 207.01 crores and since 1930 we have exported nearly 250 crores of rupees worth of gold. The total quantity of gold imported minus that exported from 1919-20 to 1930-31 was worth 257.17 crores of rupees and not 700 and odd crores as the Finance Member said. Where is then a surplus to export?

"The press message says further that owing to adverse balance of trade we have to export gold. It is true that the balance of trade in favour of India has been steadily shrinking owing to their being no demand for her raw products in other countries and the imports have been increasing owing to want of an organised attempt to make India self-sufficient in manufactured articles. Consequently we have to sell away our gold to make payments to the foreign countries. But is there any likelihood of the balance of trade improving in favour of India and our getting gold back, even in the distant future? No. Each important country in the world is trying to make itself self-sufficient in raw products, not to speak of manufactured goods, and the present exchange ratio has added to the difficulty by making Indian articles dearer. There is thus no prospect of a single ounce of gold

coming back into our country. The adverse trade balance and the exchange ratio will certainly destroy our boasted surpluses very soon. Let us not accelerate the pace of the impending ruin by exporting the little gold we have, lest we should rue later on, when we need gold for purchasing the necessities of life. Our paper money has little value in foreign countries as a legal tender and gold is the only metal which is universally accepted as the price for articles sold.

AVOID GOLD FAMINE "We have, therefore, to conserve every particle of gold in this country so as to avoid gold famine, in times of need in the coming years. In this respect we are only trying to follow the wise example of England, France and America.

"Further increase of India's wealth in gold is a myth so long as the present exchange ratio stands, and the present world conditions exist. Reckless and unchecked export of gold will drain away the last resources of a poor country, whose external trade is shrinking and whose internal industries have not even begun to crawl.

"I hope the Government will under the circumstances not be unreasonable and oppose a wholesome measure designed to conserve the wealth of a weak nation, which measure they should have introduced 'suo moto' in the interests of the country."—A.P.

Inquire Into Muhamadali Fire Incident

The following is the text of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al Muslimen held on Thursday the 23rd instant with Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Fozan in the chair.

RESOLUTION.

"In view of the reports that appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle' dated 22nd May and the 'Bombay Samachar' dated 21st May regarding the disastrous fire at the Beg Mahomed Building at Mahomed Ali Road, this meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al Muslimen, requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation to appoint a Committee to inquire into the merits of the allegations and thereafter to bring to book the person or persons concerned, if found guilty.

This meeting further authorises the Jt. Hon. Secretaries to forward copies of this resolution to The Mayor, The Municipal Commissioner, The Secretary to The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Press."

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NEW SOVIET-GERMAN TRADE DEAL

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW. (By Mail). Since the Soviet Union is aiming at establishing complete socialism in this country, and has already trod a considerable distance along this path, it devotes a great deal of attention to collective public feeding, particularly, when the feeding problem is considered as one of the essential factors in the liberating of the "weaker sex", women, from the imprisonment of the kitchen. It is the communist slogan that "Woman's complete emancipation cannot be achieved without destroying the individual family kitchen".

To emancipate women, to introduce a cultural way of living, and to promote the cause of hygiene, the Government has found it necessary to give much attention to the problem of public feeding. Not only that, but public collective feeding is much more economical than individual, and is much more profitable to the State, particularly when the feeding of all of the population is handled by the State itself.

UP-TO-DATE KITCHENS.

The first and most important measure taken by the Soviet Government has been the building of up-to-date mechanized kitchens on a large scale in the cities and towns of the country. These kitchens, feeding thousands daily at moderate prices slightly higher than cost price, are clean, supervised by competent doctors and served by qualified cooks. The food is prepared from the best quality products and is cooked by electricity. The waiters are cleanly dressed in white, while the meals are accompanied by music.

These kitchens, called "Kitchen Factories" in this country, are rapidly increasing in number. There were 170 "Kitchen factories" built at a cost of 600 million roubles during the first Five-Year Plan. Their annual capacity is preparation of 8,000,000 courses.

As a rule, all of the newly-built industrial enterprises have their own "Kitchen factories". Besides these large-scale "factories" there are thousands of small kitchens, restaurants, and dining halls, newly modelled and mechanized according to the latest achievements in the technique of preparing food in large quantities. The great extent of the task of feeding the public in the collective kitchens is seen from the fact that to-day 20,000,000 persons in the Soviet Union are being served in this fashion, while the Government investment in this vital branch of "industry" has increased from 662,000,000 roubles in 1928 to the high figure

of 6,600,000,000 roubles in 1934. The annual output of all of the kitchens functioning in the U. S. S. R. reaches the enormous capacity of 12,000,000,000 courses and shows how the public feeding problem is being solved.

NEW SOVIET-GERMAN TRADE DEAL

Despite the fact that Hitler has declared himself the uncompromising enemy of the Red Regime of Russia, the economic difficulties at home have compelled him to seek the improvement of trade relations with the U. S. S. R.

A Soviet-German economic agreement was recently signed in Berlin, according to which a German banking consortium will grant credits amounting to 200 million marks for the term of five years for Soviet orders placed in Germany. This is one of the few foreign credits that the Soviet Union has obtained on a long term, and is the first result of the Soviet's new trade policy.

Formerly, foreign dealers and Governments used to allow short-term credits to the U. S. S. R. on very high rates of percentage, making the terms for the U. S. S. R. considerably unfavourable. But with the completion of the first 5 year plan, Soviet finances became stronger, the gold output increased four-fold, and the balance of trade was in the favour of the U. S. S. R. As a result of this, last year the Soviet Government changed its trade policy, and in most cases refused to utilize the short-term credits at high interest charges, but paid cash for orders placed abroad.

Mr. Rosenzweig, Commissar for Foreign Trade, in introducing the new trade policy, said at that time: "In our foreign trade during the second 5 Year Plan we will not increase our imports without a considerable change in the financial-credit conditions for placing our orders, without an extension of the term of credit, without changing the very form of the credit without transferring company credit into banking credit for the purpose of using it to place orders in the country granting these credits."

COMMENTS OF "PRAVDA"

It seems, however, that the Soviet side is not fully satisfied with the new deal with Germany. "Pravda" writes, "Although this agreement does not fully satisfy the demands of Soviet import policy, both as regards the term of credit and the method of financing. Nevertheless, it is an important step in meeting these demands." The "Pravda" adds, "While the Soviet-German agreement is an improvement as regards the earlier Swedish proposal of granting the U. S. S. R. 100 million Swedish crowns for a period of five years, which was refused by the U. S. S. R. it cannot be said to be satisfactory in all respects. In any subsequent negotiations with other countries there is no doubt that the requirements of Soviet import policy will be more fully realized." The paper concludes: "The agreement signed on April 9th in full accord with the policy of supporting and strengthening universal peace, which the U. S. S. R. is unwaveringly pursuing. Having no aggressive aims, the U. S. S. R. is ready to enter into lasting and stable economic relations with any country, and is continuing to remain true to its policy of peaceful economic co-operation with other nations."

LIBRARY CENSUS IN SOVIET UNION.

The book production in the Soviet Union is increasing with an astounding rate. Books are published in editions of tens of thousands volumes, yet no sooner they appear in the market than they are sold. This fact indicates to not only the growth of cultural level, but also to the great interest for the books and knowledge that has developed in the mind of the people of this country.

Recently a book census was declared all over the U. S. S. R. with a view to determine the exact number of the books and libraries in this country. According to this census there are at the present in all over the Soviet Union 215,000 libraries of all categories, stationary, travelling, children, school and other libraries, with an enormous number of books amounting to 310,000,000 volumes.

Along with the increase of the book production the number of libraries is proportionally being increased. Much is being done to increase the number of libraries in the countryside and factories.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 9.)

scale than what the Tory member described.

Atlee Defames India

The following is the report of his speech:-

Major Atlee moved an amendment providing that the wife of a qualified elector should have the vote; also the widow of a man who would have qualified but for his death. He thought it was a great blot on this Bill that so few women were enfranchised. Sooner or later adult suffrage would have to be granted. The Indian women he had met showed as much appreciation of political and economic issues as the men.

Sir John Withers (C. Cambridge University) intervened to say that he had always understood that Indian widows were burnt.

Major Atlee: That was some time ago. I don't think the number of burnt widows is very large now.

Mr. Butler said the proposal would add 4 or 5 million women to the electoral roll. It was the biggest proposal at one blow to add a large number of women to the roll in this debate and it was quite impossible to put such immense burden on the electoral machine. The addition of the widows would involve too many complications.

The amendment was rejected by 242 to 33 votes.

Cabinet Reconstruction

The memory of the fight on the India Bill will be revived in British politics during the period of reshuffling of the Cabinet. The conclusion of the Committee stage of the Bill in itself has cleared the deck for the Government to think of either reconstructing the Cabinet or of even going to the country.

Mr. Simon and Mr. Walter Elliot have hopelessly made a hash of everything and have naturally lost caste. They have, therefore, got to be shifted from their present position with consolation jobs in other departments. However, there are half a dozen other members in the Cabinet who are by no means respected among their own followers. There will be a good deal of underground rumbling against Sir Samuel Hoare and against Sir Samuel Hoare and against Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Tory diehards believe that it was under Mr. MacDonald's bad influence that Mr. Baldwin, their leader, dared to put a cross to his own policy in opposition to Messrs. Churchill, Lloyd & Co. The Page-Croft group might even agitate for bringing Lord Lloyd in the Secretaryship for India unless Mr. Churchill was to be in the Cabinet to safeguard the diehard interests. Not only Mr. Baldwin but even Mr. Lloyd George would scarcely agree to be in the same Cabinet with Mr. Churchill and to them Lord Lloyd is only an unknown politician; a second rank. Anyway whilst big figures like Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon would be accommodated and pacified there will be squabbles in the rank of secondary figures. The new Cabinet is not to be elected to save the country or the people but its one and only object is to gull the electors.

Lloyd George's Future

The one chief task of the new Cabinet will be to uphold all that the retiring MacDonald Cabinet has been doing for the last four years. In spite of all the inside splits and sharp differences the new Cabinet must hold peace with the retiring National Cabinet; otherwise the General Election will be lost. It is certain that Mr. Lloyd George will not be given any principal or directing position in the new Cabinet. His personal ambition and his political part is not well remembered. He may be a good Minister but he will always be considered as a dangerous companion. Therefore, he will have no place of power though he may have plenty of places of honour in the next Cabinet. His New Deal has no substantive merit but it has a public glamour. To accept some portion of the New Deal will be a good talking point at the General Election whereas to reject it outright will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the enemies at the election. What therefore can be safely planned would be a picturesque acceptance of certain parts of Mr. George's plan. L. G. may then be given an alternative choice, first to take up a minor Cabinet position, as the Minister of Agriculture with added powers to carry out certain new schemes or to be a sort of supreme High Commissioner, in charge of certain new scheme experiments. The Ministers will have less to bother with such a Commission. Lloyd George and the City financiers will have more direct control over him. Science experts with their own particular hobbies will act as perpetual thorns in his side. If L. G. will not be happy with either of these situations and will reject any

Nazis Battle With Unemployment

HITLER BEATS ROOSEVELT

Germany Reduces Her Jobless By 55 Per Cent.
In Two Years

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN. (By Mail). At the end of January 1935, when the present Government came into power, there were 6,014,000 unemployed registered in the Labour Exchanges of the German Reich. At the end of January, 1935, the number entered in the books of these Labour Exchanges amounted to 2,973,000, that is to say a reduction in two years of 3,041,000. The January figures, however, do not give a very conclusive idea of the progress made, for the unusually cold weather in January, 1935, brought all out-door work to an almost complete standstill, which is a point of very great importance in the official recording of employment. In consequence of this, the number of unemployed from December, 1934, until January, 1935, increased by more than 368,000, whereas the increase from the end of 1933 until January 31st, 1934, was only 288,000. If we compare the figures for December, we see that within two years there was a decrease in unemployment of 3,169,000. In the year 1933 the number of unemployed decreased by 1,714,001 and in 1934 by 1,450,000. In October, 1934, unemployment in Germany reached its lowest level since 1929, amounting to only 2,270,000, that is to say nearly 3,800,000 fewer than at the time when the Hitler Government came into power.

HARD STRUGGLE

That the large increase in unemployment in January, 1935, was exclusively due to the effect of the unusually cold weather is shown by the February figures. Although it was only towards the middle of February that the arrival of milder weather permitted a partial resumption of the out-door work interrupted in January, there were 209,000 fewer unemployed at the end of February, whereas there is usually an increase in this month. That was in any case so from 1929 until 1933, and the first exception to the rule was the mild winter of 1934. Although the greater portion of the unemployed in January, 1935, have now been provided with food and wages, the fight against unemployment will proceed slowly unless general economic conditions, also outside Germany, take a more favourable course than is to be expected from the present situation. The real problem of structural unemployment in most cultural States lies in the transformation of the population which has resulted from the fall in the birthrate. To view the matter from a particular standpoint there are, for instance, in the German Reich to-day nearly 5 million more persons, between the ages of 17 and 65, actively employed than in the year 1913. In the first decade following the world war, the enormous losses in men of the best working power as also the production of peace requirements only made this noticeable to a slight degree, especially as it was during this period that the decline in the birthrate reached its highest level. It has, however, ever a far greater influence in solving unemployment problems in the majority of Industrial States than is generally known by the public. Especially will this be the case in settling what remains of the unemployment question in Germany, and it will be a hard struggle, as the recent increase in births will only have a full economic influence by very slow degrees.

At the present time, however, the state of affairs on the German Labour Exchange has very little to do with this latter question. The favourable figures registered at the end of February may have fallen off through the cold which set in again at the beginning of March. It should, however, only be a question of a temporary setback especially as, for example, in the textile industry and important departments of the metal

such offer the blame will rest upon him during the election. Thus he and not the National Government will be dubbed as selfish and unpatriotic. If the General Election is removed from Mr. George's scheme then after the election the public will near very little of it and except a few disgruntled Liberals nobody will keep agitating for it. As a War hero L. G. is already dead, as the peace-maker at Versailles he has almost become ridiculous and now as the author of the New Deal he may only live to be popular with the newspaper cartoonists. His political adventures are finished. He realises it as one can gather from several of his recent sarcastic public utterances.

trade business, in accordance with the season, is very active. Moreover the agricultural industry is in such need of workers that the Food Minister recently introduced sharper measures against agricultural workers entering industrial pursuits.

TWO YEARS PROGRESS

It is perhaps interesting to note that the unemployment figures published every month by the Government Office for purposes of unemployment insurance and procuring employment, which are based on advice received from the Labour Exchange, are continually controlled by figures supplied by three other institutions, namely by the Invalid Insurance, by the Industrial report of the State Home Office and by the association of employers in the German Working Front (Arbeitsfront). Likewise the institute for bringing together employers and workers has its own sources of information concerning the condition of the labour market. Of course in arriving at the figure of the unemployed 'on the dole' which is likewise published monthly, the repeated modification in the conditions governing the granting of assistance to unemployed has had its influence. How insignificant however, this can be is shown by the fact that in the statistics published by the Invalid Insurance concerning the number of workers in 'employment' who are obliged to take out an invalid insurance, there has been a steady improvement in the last two years, more so than the figures published by the Government Office showed.

HOW THEY TACKLE IT

The main remedy employed up till now for combating unemployment has been through public works instituted either by the Government itself, the State Railway, or the Post Office. In the second place comes the official granting of means for private undertaking. Here the main items are the means used for promoting the construction of small residences, the reconstruction of dwellings, and repairs. In dividing up of restoring old houses, as a rule one-fifth of the cost was officially assumed. The third item is the assistance of undertakings in a critical condition, principally done by the Government Office for the obtaining of employment. The workers in this category, which numbered 2,400 at the end of January 1933, has now risen to more than 290,000. Fourthly, the voluntary Labour Service has to be mentioned. This has as its object the improvement of the soil by ground and water works which, although very useful from the point of view of political economy, are undertakings which bear fruit so slowly that they are not as a rule profitable as private enterprises. In this service 200,000 to 250,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are employed for six months or a full year. Here we find 'youths' of all professions, together with unemployed workmen there are several thousands of students, young country yokels and all kinds of fellows who, for the most part, would not be out of work without the Labour Service. The voluntary Labour Service is therefore only a means for diminishing unemployment in a corresponding measure. The same applies to the 'Landhilfe' (agricultural assistance), which employs about 160,000 young men in rural enterprises, but from their 16th year, whereas the figures for the unemployed are only reckoned as from the 17th year. Further, the loans granted for marriage are of special importance for the Labour market, as women often occupy positions in business, which they give up when they get married. Up till the end of January 1935, 378,000 marriage loans totalling 206,000,000 Reichsmarks had been granted. It can easily be estimated that this means a release of at least 100,000 jobs on the Labour market.

INDIRECT HELP

As indirect measures undertaken for procuring work for the unemployed we may mention tax facilities for new installations or substitution plants, as also in the turn-over tax diminution in freight rates, tax facilities in the keeping of household assistants, and limitation of machine work in the cigar industry. In the textile industry a reduction in the hours of work was introduced for a while in order to avoid dismissals. In the aggregate, however, the hours of labour have increased from 7.36 in November, 1933 to 7.56 in November 1934.

Only in the United States do the absolute figures show a similar



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decrease in unemployment to that
which has taken place in Germany.
According to figures published at the end of February 1935, by the National Industry Office there, the number of unemployed has diminished by 2,767,000 since President Roosevelt took over office. As, however, there are nearly 11 million unemployed in the States, the total number out of work in the approximate period of two years since President Roosevelt came into power has only been reduced by about 20 per cent, whereas in Germany during the same period the reduction amounts to about 55 per cent of this despite the considerably higher expenditure in the U.S.A. and the depreciation of the dollar.

SRI PRAKASH THANKS KARNATAK

Conference President's
Letter To Dr. Hardikar

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 25.
I do not know how I am to thank you and all other friends in Karnatak for all the troubles you took for me and a warm welcome and hospitality you extended to me every where.

So says Sri Prakash President Karnatak Conference in a letter addressed to Dr. Hardikar. The letter adds: Please accept my warmest thanks for yourself and convey them to all Karnatak friends. I hope, I am worthy of

INSURANCE
MEN WANTING
AN AGENCY
IN WHICH
THEY CAN
MAKE MONEY
NOW
SHOULD
WRITE
TO
ZENITH LIFE
ASSURANCE
COMPANY LTD
APOLLO ST. FORT,
BOMBAY.

the confidence reposed in me
around.
Accordingly Dr. Hardikar thanks
all those who helped to make the
tour programme of Sri Prakash a
success.

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Red Tower BEER

is Refreshing and
Health giving.

Closing Date for
EXCHANGING
STOPPERS

May 30th

Obtainable everywhere.

Scattered Realising In Shares

Narrow Market With Limited Turnover

UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY

The local Share Bazaar was fairly steady to-day and under scattered buying prices registered some improvement, but towards the close there was some realising which weakened prices. Business was small and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady. There was some heavy realising in Government Securities and prices after touching Rs. 95/0/6 declined to Rs. 94/0/0. At this level there was renewed buying and prices rallied to Rs. 94/1/2.

The Share Bazaar is grinding around present level and operators are not inclined to increase their risks. Budget differences were moderate and the technical position of the market is healthy.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 25.	
10 Ahm. Advance	298 12
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	858
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	275 10
100 Central India	322 8
100 Colaba	140 0
100 Corla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	60 0
250 Dain	380 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	118 2
100 Gokak	195 10
100 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	70 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	77 8
100 Kohinoor	200 0
250 Laxmi	685 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Moreri	900 0
250 Model	55 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	150 0
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	317 8
25 Sassoon Silk	33 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0
50 Simplex	80 0
100 Syadesthi	200 0
100 Swan	83 2
20 Tata	11 0
500 Vishnu	1,425 0
1000 Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-1000 Eardra	99 6
25 50 Central	37 4
500 Imperial	1,478 8
125-500 Im Cont.	392 3
50-100 India	113 8
5 Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46 12
70 Gwalior	123 12
160 Indian	447 8
40 Katni Defd.	1,440 0
100 Katni Ord	421 4
75 Okha	238 12
10 Unjab	27 8
100 Shahabad	527 8
70 United	86 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11 14
155-7 New India	445 0
7 Oriental	7 12
10-100 Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1,728 12
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	158 6
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	130 10
1000 Tata Power	1,620 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100 Ahm. Patty	116 4
100 C Province	91 4
100 Dhond Baramati	93 8
100 Gujarati	70 0
100 Madras Shon	95 8
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sarsa Sirajgunge	93 0

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, May 24.
Messrs. Bativalva and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A. 21	
Amer. Power Com. 4	
Amer. Power Gold 4	
Electric Bond & Tel. 6 1/2	
Columbia Gas 6 1/2	
American Tel. and Tel. 120	
Western Union Tel. 30	
Chesapeake and Ohio 36	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 16 1/2	
Union Pacific R. R. 97	
National Distillers 28	
Amr. Locomotive 34 3/4	
United States Steel 46	
American Smelting 46	
Cerro de Pasco Copper 31 1/2	
General Motor 37	
General Electric 37	
St. Oil of N. J. 49	
Atlantic Refining 27	
Spocoy 15 1/2	

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 25.
On Friday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on foreign selling but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

There was anti-inflation interpretation of the Senate's vote in the cotton market but encouragement was derived from reports that the Administration favours the continuance of the Bankhead Act including twelve cent loan.

The market opened at a decline of one point and registered a further decline of two points. Later on there was some covering and trade buying which resulted in a rise of 8 points from the lowest level.

In the afternoon the market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one to four points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged to one point lower. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.40c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-35 a.m.) 11.73+05
N. Y. October Lowest (10-5 a.m.) 11.65-03
Liverpool October Highest (10-15 a.m.) 6.21+01
Liverpool October Lowest (10-1 a.m.) 6.17-03

Messrs. Chumila Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool.—Market steady with a better feeling. Demand principally for near positions owing to small stocks in Liverpool. Brazilian cotton prospects now are for a late crop.

Liverpool.—Good trade calling. Shortage of contracts. Advise selling on advances.

New York.—Europe selling in New York Cotton Exchange buying in Havre Cotton Exchange due to uneasiness in French Franc price fixing and local covering giving support.

The Liverpool Agents of Messrs. Patel Bros. have cabled us as under:—Bankhead claims that President favours extending Control another year with 12 cents loaned on new crop.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co.'s cables say:—President reported to be in favour of bankhead plan during 1936. General business conditions improving steadily. Good trade demand. Expect new crop will go higher.

LONDON MARKET

Bombay, May 25.
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) 334/8/9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) 334/10
Standard Copper three months 334/16/3
Electrolytic Copper 338/5

NEW YORK MARKET.
Blue Eagle 9.75 cents. Non-blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Y.M. Sheets 44x21 1/2 lbs. at Rs. 33 per cent. 28/11/2 lbs. at Rs. 32-4-0 per cent. Copper Sheets 44x21 1/2 lbs. at Rs. 37-8-0 per cent.

Copper "Asho" at Rs. 39-8-0 per cent. X.M. "Asho" at Rs. 34 per cent. Tones.—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, May 25
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bale. Yesterday. This year.
Khandesh 450 244,476
Central India 294 100,754
Barsi and Nagar 920 101,772
Hyderabad Goarani 349 43,736
Berar 1,896 384,340
Central Provinces 462 30,997
Total Cottons 4,221 966,075
Dholera 440 162,739
N W Provinces 31,763
Rajputana 63 30,155
Sind-Punjab 870 297,083
Broach 34 129,735
Coompta and Dharwar 504 73,411
Western-Northern 353 49,731
Cocoanada 209 114
Tinnevely and Cam- bodia 2,019 59,401
Persian 2,450
American 25,599 62,009
Egyptian and African 5,794 292,334
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 711
Total 39,897 2,157,810

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 23rd May
In full-pressed bales Yesterday. This year.
Europe 728 325,976
Japan and China 4,890 23,146
Coast Ports 196,670
Up-country by Rail 29,404
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 5,528 1,502,689
Total

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 24
May 0.88-1 5/8
July 0.88 1/2-1 3/4
September 0.89 3/8-1 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 24
May 61 1/2-3/8d
July 63 1/4-1/8d
October 65 1/4-3/8d
December 66 8/8-3/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 24
June 12.00 plus 01
July 12.15-01
August 12.26 plus 01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 25.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. Hedge selling of distant months was the chief business. There was some trade support and local buying in near months. The effect of the Bonus Bill on the market was negligible.

Later on there was heavy trade calling of near positions which was offset by hedge-selling of distant positions and profit-taking.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.01d.

INDIAN COTTON.
East Indian Cotton Futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 6.08d. July 6.09 and October 6.02d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
There was scattered business in this section. Sakels futures closed one point up to 4 points down. Upper futures declined 2 to 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.
There was some long liquidation which had depressing effect. Sakels futures closed 5 to 6 points down and Ashmouni futures closed 3 points up to 6 points down.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 24
July 2.40-04
September 2.35-06
December 2.02-07
January 2.40-06

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales 1934-35 1933-34
Receipts to date 425,400 731,000
Receipts yesterday 8,000 4,000
Exports to date 24-35 431,000 694,000
Stock at Ports 24-35 173,900 286,900
Stock at Interior 24-35 326,000 135,000
Stock at Liverpool 24-35 701,000 194,000
Visible Supply 24-35 437,000 429,000
Quantity in sight 24-35 777,000 1,157,400
Quantity out of sight 24-35 872,900 1,183,100

WEATHER OVER U. S.

COTTON BELT
East.—Mostly cloudy possible showers. Local thunder showers in Florida.
Central.—Mostly cloudy with showers in the East.
West.—Partly cloudy, with local showers in the South.

BARBER MAKES

191 FOR YORKS
Closing Score in First Class Cricket

LONDON, May 25.
The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Essex vs. Derbyshire at Brentwood:—Essex 116 (Ashton 13) Copson five for 29, Mitchell five for 53 and 85 for three Derbyshire 150 (Eastman five for 36 P. Smith four for 66).

Gloucestershire vs. Surrey at Bristol:—Surrey 228 for four (Holmes 78).

Hampshire vs. Worcestershire at Southampton:—Hants 136 (Howarth six for 58) Worcester 104 for six.

Leicester vs. Lancashire at Leicester:—Leicester 348 for seven (Berry 64 Shipman 92 Prentice 93).

Northamptonshire vs. Glamorgan at Kettering:—Northants 329 (Bakewell 121 Cox 59 Glover five for 79) Glamorgan five for one.

Nottinghamshire vs. Somerset at Nottingham:—Notts 351 for seven (Walker 52 Heans 72 Winrow 94 both not out).

Warwickshire vs. Kent at Birmingham:—Kent 247 (Ames 138) Warwick 68 for one.

Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Leeds:—Yorkshire 421 (Leyland 61, Smalles 89, Barber 101) Sussex 20 for one.

Middlesex vs. South Africans at Lords:—South Africans 202 (Dalton 56, O Cwensmith four for 55) Middlesex 28 for one.—Reuter's Special.

BROADCAST OF JAPANESE NEWS AND EVENTS

The Consulate of Japan, Bombay, have issued the following:—The Japan Broadcasting Association has made the following arrangements for overseas broadcasting with a view to transmitting the correct news of events in Japan and the real aspect of Japanese culture to foreign peoples as well as to the Japanese residents abroad. The broadcasting will be commenced on the 1st of June 1935.

Broadcasting institutions: Despatching Station of Kokusai Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha at Nazzaki, equipped with 20 kilowatt short wave apparatus.

Number of cycles employed: 14,600 kilocycles (in certain circumstances 10,600 kilocycles or 7,510 kilocycles may be employed).

Time for broadcasting: For the time being, one hour from 10-30 a.m.

(Japanese Time) everyday On an occasion of national significance and importance, however, the time will be prolonged or there will be an extra broadcasting.

Ordinary programme: News in Japanese 10 to 15 minutes, News in English 10 minutes or so. Music and other entertainments, lectures, etc. 30 to 35 minutes. Announcing forecasting of programme and explanation 55 minutes or so.

Station Call.
* (7-00 a.m. Indian Standard Time in Bombay).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25.
Reports of passage of the Bankhead Bill by the Committee and continuance of 12 cents loan on the new cotton crop, created a better feeling. Broach J/A delivery opened to-day at Rs. 236/8 and advanced to Rs. 237/4. At this level the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was anticipated to be firm but opened unchanged. To-day large number of tenders were issued which weakened the market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A 235 0 0
Broach A/M 221 12 0
Bengal July 214 4 0
Bengal D/J 198 0 0
Omra July 143 0 0
Omra D/J 137 8 0

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, May 25
Ready Javas Rs. 13-14
S S Subedar Rs. 4-6-6
Shipment April Rs. 4-7-6
Shipment May Rs. 4-4-6
Shipment June Rs. 4-4-6
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-4-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-4-6
Saraia Rs. 14-2
Harrisingh Rs. 14-1
Java Spot Rs. 14-00

DECREASE IN U. P. WHEAT ACREAGE

Total Production, Below Estimated Out-turn In Past Year

LUCKNOW, May 25.
Reports received from the districts show that the total area under pure wheat and wheat sown mixed with barley or gram, during the year 1934-1935, was 75,48,548 acres as compared with 84,52,609 acres for the last year, showing a decrease of 9,04,061 acres or 10.7 per cent.

In some districts the crops were damaged by hailstorm and strong winds, and, as a result, the total production was below the estimated out-turn. The out-turn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 19,91,000 tons as compared with 20,10,000 tons for the last year and that of wheat sown in combination with barley or gram is estimated at 5,31,000 tons the total being 25,22,000 tons as compared with 25,37,000 tons for the last year.

Wheat which is sown mixed barley or gram is mainly consumed locally and is not stocked for export. The price of wheat has risen this year as compared with the corresponding price for the last year.

The area and the estimated yield of wheat in Rampur State were 1,22,284 acres and 31,366 tons respectively as compared with 1,22,351 acres and 35,498 tons respectively for the last year.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—0.02 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 0.8 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.9 degrees 0.3 (below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) eq. 10 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-5-35
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without actual error at mean sea level would actually read 29.36 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.
An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3500 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the Philippine islands was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory, at 11 hrs 16 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 24th May 1935.

14,600 kilocycles (in certain circumstances 10,600 kilocycles or 7,510 kilocycles may be employed).

Time for broadcasting: For the time being, one hour from 10-30 a.m.

(Japanese Time) everyday On an occasion of national significance and importance, however, the time will be prolonged or there will be an extra broadcasting.

Ordinary programme: News in Japanese 10 to 15 minutes, News in English 10 minutes or so. Music and other entertainments, lectures, etc. 30 to 35 minutes. Announcing forecasting of programme and explanation 55 minutes or so.

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Industry And Commerce

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

The annual report on the working of the Mines Act in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ended 31st December, 1934, records a satisfactory progress.

The improvement in the coal trade continued and the depression in the manganese market lifted somewhat.

The number of working mines rose from 65 to 74. There was a rise of 18 per cent in the labour force employed in coal mines against a 12 per cent fall in limestone quarries. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand, making working conditions unattractive.

The rates of wages continued much as before. The average earnings of male labourers in coal mines ranged between Rs. 0-6-0 to Rs. 2 for surface work against Rs. 0-3-0 earned by women, the corresponding figure for underground work being Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-10-0 for men and Rs. 0-3-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 for women.

The relations between capital and labour continued to be cordial and the year was free from any disputes or indications of dissatisfaction on either side.

The general health of labourers was satisfactory, but several districts were visited by epidemics. There were, in spite of precautions, 285 attacks and 71 deaths from cholera, 186 attacks and 37 deaths from small-pox, 20 deaths with 312 attacks from dysentery, influenza and malaria, although of serious types, did not claim any victims.

Sanitary conditions in mining camps were relatively satisfactory but were probably better than the conditions obtained in villages from which the bulk of labour is drawn. The necessity of improving housing arrangements had been impressed upon mine owners by district officers, and some of the mining companies have been providing accommodation for their labourers. The prices of foodstuffs and clothing continued to be low, which helped the labourers to maintain themselves within their earnings.

The education of the children of mine employees is looked after by the companies to a large extent, aided to some extent by Government and local bodies.

The consumption of illicit liquor in mining areas increased by 39 per cent in the Jabalpur district, and 14 per cent in Balaghat, owing partly to effective control over smuggling and partly to an increase in the number of labourers. The total number of cases of illicit distillation detected during the year was 89 against 96 in the previous year. There were only four prosecutions involving six persons instituted under section 40 of the Indian Mines Act. Five of the accused were convicted and one acquitted.

The provincial receipts from mines rose from Rs. 2,45,889 to Rs. 2,97,039 owing to an improvement in the coal trade and revival of operations in the manganese mines.

Of the total revenue Rs. 1,56,733 was derived from coal mines, Rs. 76,879 from manganese mines, and Rs. 63,424 from mines for other minerals. The pit's mouth value of coal fell from Rs. 3-14-0 per ton to Rs. 3-13-7 in the Chindwara district and from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 3-3-0 per ton in the Chanda district.

The concession rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre fixed for dead rent for manganese areas was extended for a further period of one year from 1st July 1934 while the dead rent on coal areas was recovered at a concession rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre only.

The relations between the Government officers and those engaged in the mining industry continued to be friendly.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA

Cotton Yarn & Yarn			
(In million lbs.)			
From:	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	18.1	11.7	11.3
Japan	13.4	10.0	9.8
China (including Hongkong)	13.3	10.3	12.8
Other countries	3	1	1
Total	45.1	32.1	34.0

IMPORTS INTO INDIA

Cotton Piece-goods			
(In million yards)			
By varieties 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35			
Plain Grey	217.6	140.0	178.1
Bordered Grey	138.5	90.2	119.3
White (bleached)	412.8	261.9	285.3
Printed goods	236.9	140.2	199.7
Dyed goods	147.7	102.6	127.1
Woven colour-	40.2	25.0	34.1

Fents	31.7	35.0	52.2
Total	1,225.3	795.8	995.8

IMPORTS INTO INDIA

Cotton Piece-goods			
(In million yards)			
From:	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	597.1	425.8	561.5
Japan	579.7	349.1	410.5
United States	19.7	15.8	6.4
Switzerland	9.8	7	7.6
Italy	7.2	4	1.8
Netherlands	4.8	1.6	2.2
Other countries	7.0	2.4	5.8
Total	1,225.3	795.8	995.8

BRITISH FINANCE AND COMMERCE

A correspondent in the "Commercial Bulletin" issued by His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, writes as follows:

The banking system of the United Kingdom is subject to different codes of law according to the territory in which the banks are situated. Thus England and Wales form one banking system—the chief, while Scotland and Ireland have systems of their own. The English system is now highly centralized, consisting, as it does, of the Bank of England, five great Deposit Banks, covering the country—the Big Five—and five smaller banks, which are also Deposit Banks. There are, in addition, certain Overseas banks, Accepting Houses, with special functions connected with the financing of foreign trade. But when one speaks of British banking one thinks inevitably of the Bank of England and the Big Five Deposit Banks.

The Bank of England is, of course, a Central Bank, and in England and Wales the only Bank of Issue. It is the pivot of the English banking system—the "bankers' bank"—and in partnership with the Treasury i.e. the British Government's Ministry of Finance, controls the nation's currency. It is the organ by which the country's credit is expanded or contracted. The Deposit Banks carry on the distribution of that credit; the main credit system of the country is outside their sphere of influence. The Deposit Banks of England have been well described as an elaborate lubricating system which keeps the machine of industry in good going order. There can be no doubt of their general efficiency of this limited, but important, object, and of their close reflection of the state of British industry.

High financial policy, then, is a matter for the Bank of England and the Treasury, but the overwhelming part of banking transactions of England is effected with the Big Five. The tendency to standardization, which in modern times manifests itself in so many walks of life, operates also in the banking system. The Big Five Banks have agreed upon a common form for their monthly statements, and it is, therefore, easy to draw up at the end of the year a composite balance-sheet. One such has just been published showing the results for 1934, and as no better indication exists of the state of British industry as a whole, an examination of this is well worth scrutiny.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORLD RECOVERY
Mr. Arthur Willis, Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, speaking at a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, and referring to the question of international trade and world recovery said: ".....In an age when Nationalism is the strongest force in the world as it is to-day, international trade has been languishing as the result of the tariffs and other barriers..... The policy of bilateral trade agreements is a laudable attempt to overcome the present 'impasse', but the existence all over the world of quotas, prohibitions and other restrictions is a definite setback to economic progress."

SUGAR PRODUCTIONS IN MYSORE

The Mysore State Engineers in conference visited recently the sugar factory at Mandya, 58 miles from Bangalore. The plant was erected in December 1933, and is worked by a joint stock company, 60 per cent of whose capital is held by Mysore State.

The present milling plant and boiler house have a maximum capacity of 800 tons of cane in 24 hours, producing 65 tons of sugar. The average production is just over 50 tons and the daily output was observed in a

Establishment Of Pre-Decline Equilibrium In Cotton

BETTER BUYING OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE

Bombay, May 23.

If the recent announcement of Mr. Oscar Johnson on the policy of the Pool sought to re-establish the pre-decline equilibrium, its purpose looks like being achieved, for markets have again settled down to very dull affairs, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Not even the fate of the Bonus Bill seems likely to disturb the equilibrium, as its veto by the President and the subsequent overriding of this veto by the House of Representatives seem already discounted.

And, in the meantime, the announcement of the imposition of an embargo on the import into America of silver coin of foreign origin, appears to indicate a wish on the Government's part to temper their silver enthusiasm with some regard for other Nations' viewpoints.

The poor response on the part of the world's trade to the release of Pool stocks, has led to only restricted purchases of futures by Government agencies and distant in New York have again gone to fair discounts.

TOTAL SALES.

It must not be overlooked that of the total amount of cotton sold recently from the Pool a fairly large proportion has been American, the 12 per cent open selling limit against which no purchases of futures were called for. The action of the market rather indicates that little buying remains to be done unless further sales of Pool cotton are effected.

And, at the moment, the trade's urgent demands appear to have been filled.

A continuance of the present apathetic atmosphere seems likely as we can find no particular inducement to spinners to buy beyond their urgent needs with discounts ahead in almost all cotton markets and with the month of June just ahead with its usual wattering crop outlook.

Locally, we can find even less inducing stage of the irrigated crop. As a result of these unfavourable factors the outturn of the crop is expected to be much below the normal.

In the Deccan, the crop in the North progressed satisfactorily under the beneficial rains in October and November, but in Nasik District the crop suffered in many parts due to the severe frost in January last. The damage varied from place to place according to the intensity of the cold and the stage of development of the crop. Dry wheat is reported to have suffered to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent, and irrigated wheat from 25 to 40 per cent. In the South Deccan also the crop showed good progress till the middle of January when the cold spell affected the irrigated crop on the Godavari and Krishna. The extent of about 25 per cent, as the grain got shrivelled due to the intense cold.

In the Karnataka, the crop was practically free from the attack of rust this year and did fairly well in the transition tract, but suffered in many places in the eastern dry tract of the Division due to want of sufficient soil moisture on account of deficient rains of the season.

The crop has been harvested everywhere and is being threshed and marketed.

OUTTURN

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the dry crop in Gujarat is estimated to return about 75 per cent. of the normal, in the Surat District, although in the other districts of the division the outturn may vary from 40 to 65 per cent. of the normal according to the adverse effects of the frosts. As regards irrigated crop, which is grown mostly in the North of the Division, the estimated yield may range between 60 and 65 per cent., of the normal. In the Deccan, the estimated outturn of both the irrigated and dry crop may fall between 75 and 80 per cent., of the normal, except in the Nasik District where owing to the damage by frost the crop may return only 64 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnataka the very small area under the irrigated wheat may yield between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal, while the dry crop is expected to return about 65 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts but only about 45 per cent. of the normal in the Dharwar District.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:

Bombay Presidency Proper	
British Districts	Tons
Indian States	303,000
Total	126,000

6.5 per cent. below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year, but 12.5 per cent. above the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Out of the total estimated outturn, about 45.1 per cent may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, about 43.4 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan, while the remaining 11.5 per cent belongs to the Karnataka.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH BURMA

New Effort To Secure Better Terms In India Agreement

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes: Lancashire members of Parliament are to continue their agitation for the reconsideration of the terms under which trade with Burma will be regulated under the new Constitution. The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, representing all the official organisations in the Lancashire industry has asked the members to join in taking the matter up with the Government now that the proposed agreement between the India and Burmese Governments is in its final stages.

The Lancashire case has already been stated fully in the House of Commons and before the Government, but there is strong dissatisfaction both among Lancashire members and among the trade organisations with the Government's attitude.

AN "INTERIM PERIOD."

The position shortly is this. Under Part XIV. of the Government of India Bill Burma is separated from India and given a form of government similar to that of the new India Federation. At present Burma comes under the Indian fiscal system. Under the bill she will be given the same fiscal autonomy as India. To avoid the "sudden dislocation" (to quote Sir Samuel Hoare) of the economic bonds that have grown up between the two countries it is proposed that "for an interim period—that is to say, a short period of time before the new Governments have become established—there shall be a temporary arrangement made to avoid the possibility of that dislocation."

The Governments of India and Burma have been in negotiation and have reached an agreement for this "interim period."

The agreement provides that for five years the status quo shall be maintained in the commercial relations between India and Burma. This means, in the case of cotton goods, that for five years there will be Free Trade between India and Burma, but the high protective duties imposed in India to protect the Indian manufacturer against Lancashire will continue to be imposed by Burma, although Burma (Continued on page 4.)

(Continued from col. 2.)

crush slightly over 500 tons. When the full extension is in operation the larger tandem will crush 900 tons a day, with a maximum of 1,000 tons. The maximum sugar production is estimated at 150 to 160 tons a day.

The production last year was 4,625 tons from an area of 3,080 acres. This season it is expected that the production will be 12,000 tons from an area of 7,000 acres.

From next year the area is sugar production over 20,000 tons, estimated at 10,000 acres and which will make the Mandya Sugar Factory the largest producer in India. The bulk of the factory production is sold in the State and rest in the neighbouring British India provinces.

Sugarcane cultivation, for supply to the factory, is under the direct supervision of the Agricultural Department. The Government grant advances for seeds, fertilizers and implements and the entire sum is recovered from the sale proceeds of cane.

Raising and Despatches of Coal in India during February and March 1935.

(In thousand tons)			
Province	Feb. 1935	March 1935	(Final) (Provisional)
Rails-Despat-Rails-Despat-ings. ches. ings. ches.			
Bihar and Orissa	1,191.5	963.9	1,179.4
Bengal	638.5	590.8	642.5
Central Pro-			
vinces	140.8	131.8	131.4
Assam	16.2	15.2	18.0
Punjab	10.4	7.1	13.5
Baluchistan	7	5	1.1
Total	1,998.2	1,689.3	1,985.8

natak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.

There is nothing special to mention under this head.

PRICES

These were ruling higher in all the parts of the Presidency proper except at some three stations in the Deccan, where they were ruling somewhat easier than at this time last year.

Are Women Invalids?

Very Few Even Amongst Educated Indian Women Understand Importance And Necessity Of Spare Time, Says Kunti Parijat

(The helplessness of women made permanent by their irregular and undisciplined house work and leisure is discussed by Kunti Parijat in the latest number of "Drishti." Kunti Parijat in a previous contribution to the same journal, entitled "Are Men Happy?" had tried to show that men remain unhappy by not giving freedom and training to their companions.)

So far as the old-fashioned women are concerned, they are efficient enough in their routinised household work, writes Kunti Parijat. But the modern girl has naturally more duties, other than those involving drudgery in the house, confided as they are with more freedom and responsibility, their field of work is vast. And it is here that they are overwhelmed and confused by various new social situations. Why? Is it not true that she often underestimates the value of time? If the spare moments she gets daily were set apart to plan out her work, she would rarely feel like a mental invalid and be dependent on the assistance of others. It is not enough for her to have obtained university or college education. For, the kind of education that has been given there has now gradually been found to be incomplete and unsuitable for the woman of to-morrow. Very few even amongst educated women understand the importance and necessity of spare time. Leisure is seldom appreciated and much less properly utilized. It is a present vogue to talk about vocational training and village industries.

Immense intellectual energy is spent to procure work for the idle moments of the agriculturist. He is idle because he has no spare time occupation. He is idle because he is illiterate. But women in town can devise many useful spare time occupations. The educated women particularly could set an example. The agricultural and the working class in general have not academic training. But they have grasped the necessity of employing every minute and material with the maximum of energy and economy. How many young aspirants, I mean, the educated women enthusiasts, are ready to dare face the unexpected? Their enthusiasm soon gets exhausted. I have observed, at the very first contact with unexpected difficulty, Could it help them? The agriculturist has learnt to contend with the unexpected weather, markets, finance.

This helplessness of women ought to have been destroyed. The moment they were out as free-thinking, independent women. Their struggle is not only national but international. The advancement of national education, culture, industry largely depends, socially and politically, on well-planned schemes, and effective organisation of time and work. Sincerity is at the root of any success. These are the things which will help the women to build a new nation. Educated women economically dependent but secure with more leisure than trained intelligence. Will they do it? Certainly. It is a question of time. For, all of them are not free. Some of them are busy earning, like their men, for them and for their family. But what about the others? Are they not too busy in the afternoon and morning getting ready with their elaborate, luxurious, evening toilette? Are they not too busy posing or supporting academic resolutions with elegant words and immaculate manner at women's conferences and committee meetings of benevolent societies? Ask them they have no spare afternoons. They would be surprised.

What a great and genuine entertainment such women can get if their vision and outlook of life are broadened? What innocent pleasure they could achieve if they are taught some kind of art, say, painting, music, costume-designing or dress making, which might not only give them joy but win them economic independence.

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DISSATISFACTION AMONG U. P. EDUCATIONISTS

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, May 20.

The Bill introduced by R. B. Vikramajit Singh of Cawnpore in the U. P. Legislative Council, seeking to amend the Agra University Act, which debars principals of the affiliated colleges of Central India and Rajputana from seeking election to the highest executive body of the University, has caused great dissatisfaction among the educationists of C. I. and Rajputana, as the proposed bill, far from removing the invidious distinction between the heads of affiliated colleges of C. I. and Rajputana and those of the colleges in the United Provinces imposed by the present Agra University Act, would lead to the perpetuation of the differential treatment.

An influential committee has, it is understood, been formed to draw the attention of the United Provinces Government to the inequality of the measure.

WHY HE KNOCKED AT DY. COMMISSIONER'S DOOR

LYALLPUR, May 25.

Sjt. Sahm Lal, ex-President of Naulwan Bharat Sabha, Lyallpur, who was arrested a few days ago under Section 448 I. P. C. (criminal trespass) for knocking at the door of the Deputy Commissioner, filed his written statement yesterday in the court of the Additional District Magistrate.

In the course of his statement he, after narrating how at various times the police interfered in his lawful activities and got him dismissed from the various jobs, stated that he approached the Deputy Commissioner about 30 times with the request to give him some employment, but he (the District Magistrate) in reply quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and "advised" him to lead a life of renunciation and patience and also blamed his fortune for all this trouble and refused to do anything for him.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 27, 1935

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

IMPRESSIVE PARADE OF RED ARMY

Leningrad Festival Of Arts

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, May 26.—May First, the day of "International Workers' Solidarity", is one of the two official festivals that are celebrated with much pomp and show throughout the Soviet Union.

This year, Red Moscow began its preparations for the celebration long before the eventful day. The historical city of Moscow, quitted by Peter the Great as the capital of the Russ, and after a period of over two centuries, made by Lenin the capital of the Soviet Union, was decorated and fitted out like a bride, or rather, like a bride in a capitalistic country, for getting married in Red Russia is an event of almost no importance. Decorated and illuminated as never before. On the day of the great Workers' festival it presented an unusual and unique scene.

This year the inhabitants of Moscow celebrated the First of May with greater enthusiasm and looked happier, more gay, and more joyful than on previous similar occasions. The reasons for this are numerous. The industrial progress of the country as a whole has led to the improvement of the living conditions of the people. They are neatly and better dressed. The food crisis has become a question of the past, while the completion of the Moscow Subway, universally acknowledged as superior to the underground railways of other countries, has filled the Moscovites with a feeling mingled with joy and pride. This was felt as over a million Moscovites participated in the May First demonstration.

Red Square, in front of the Kremlin, the citadel of the Bolshevik Government, was decorated with huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin bearing the Communist slogan: "Proletarians of the World, Unite", in European and Oriental languages. The huge square was filled with evergreens and flowers in abundance, and it was here that the proletarian government reviewed its actual strength, both military and civil, the foundation of its power, the main instrument of making and maintaining peace.

Great Workers' Festival
Sharply at 10 a.m. on May First, Mr. Clement Voroshilov, the War Commissar, galloped out of the Red Gates of the Kremlin. The bells in the Kremlin clock-tower were still chiming when the "Workers' Minister, as Voroshilov is called, received the report from the Commanding Officer of the Parade, after which he inspected the Red Forces on the square. The Commissar, accompanied by his escort, stopped every now and then addressing his comrade-soldiers in the following terms: "Comrade Red Armyists and Red Officers, I congratulate you on the occasion of the Great Workers' Festival, the First of May."

After the inspection, he mounted the Tribune of Lenin's Mausoleum, where Joseph Stalin, President Kalinin, and other members of the Soviet Government, as well as outstanding leaders of the Communist Party, stood. From the tribune, Voroshilov gave a short speech stating that the Red Army was a mighty factor of making and maintaining peace; congratulating the workers of the U.S.S.R. and of other countries on the occasion of the First of May; and in conclusion, taking the oath of fidelity from the Young Red Army men, who, in a chorus, repeated after him the text beginning with the words: "I, son of worker and peasant, citizen of the U.S.S.R...."

After this procedure was completed, the army orchestra, composed of over a thousand men, played the Soviet National An-

art among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. since art is the most effective channel through which education and culture is conveyed to the backward and illiterate people, as the overwhelming majority of the population of this country was under the despotic rule of Czarism.

Lenin said: "Art belongs to the people and it must therefore go deep into the midst of the masses of the people." It is to this end that every effort has been made by the government of the U.S.S.R. to develop and to popularize art among its people. Millions of roubles have been spent, and are constantly being spent, on carrying art "deep into the midst of the masses of the people" since 1927. Art Olympiads have been annually held in the most important cities, and in all of the seven republics of the U.S.S.R. In these Olympiads amateur artists, actors, dancers, musicians, etc., of a given district come together to demonstrate their branch of art, to teach others, and to learn from others, this or that achievement, thus enriching themselves with fresh experiences, and at the same time giving a constant impulse to the further flourishing of the arts in this country as a whole.

Needless to say, such Olympiads are of tremendous value to the people as well as to the State, under whose direct supervision and material and organizational support these "Art Festivals" take place. However these local festivals, or olympiads, remained isolated from each other until the summer of 1930, when an All-Union Theatrical Festival took place in Moscow.

This first experiment on a large scale revealed the fact that an enormous process of creative work was on among the masses of people of this country. The progress made by the amateur lovers of art was beyond the most optimistic expectations, and therefore such festivals, it was decided by the educational authorities, were to be held in the future more frequently, and regularly. Thus far we have discussed the Art Festivals from the point of view of its developing the arts within this country. Now we shall endeavour to show how art is used in acquainting the people of other countries with the achievements of the Soviet Union.

When the arts had progress to a considerable high level in the Soviet Union, to a stage considerably higher than most European and Asiatic countries, it was thought that it was timely to organize regular Art Festivals in Moscow and Leningrad with a view of exchanging experiences in the progress and development in the arts of foreign "non-socialistic" countries. This would of course bring the art circles of various countries together; would develop tourism, with considerable moral and material gains; and at the same time, show the outer-world the progress of the U.S.S.R. in the fields of the social sciences, education, art, and industry.

In June, 1933, the first Theatre Festival for foreigners was held in Moscow, and was followed by a similar one in September, 1934. Both of these festivals, as well as the First Festival of Music held in Leningrad in May, 1934, won great admiration and immense popularity all over the world, and drew broad and favourable comment from the leading newspapers of the Continent and America. The astounding success of the festivals, and the increasing demand for the demonstration of the Soviet arts expressed by foreign tourists drawn from almost all the important countries of the world, led to the holding of a Cinema Festival in Moscow, in March, 1935. This festival added much to the popularity of the screen art of this country, and helped to introduce Soviet film stars to the public of other countries.

At the present time, the Soviet tourist company, "Intourist", has undertaken the holding of a new Art Festival, to take place in Leningrad from the 1-10th. of June. The pending Leningrad Festival, to be held on a grand scale not attempted before, has a fascinating programme in which the best of drama, opera, ballet, music, and the cinema and folk-dance will be performed. It is said that this Festival will be the most interesting of its kind, surpassing all of the previous ones in broadness and selection of programme. A great number of tourists are expected to come to attend the Festival, and to review the achievements of this country has made in the field of the arts under the Soviet regime.

A group of notable Turks, including statesmen, government officials, journalists, etc., have arrived in Moscow to attend the First of May Festival, and to acquaint themselves with the life and doings of this country. The party includes, among others, Shukry Kochak, member of parliament and vice-President of the Turkish Air Club, and Adnan Erdokin, M.P., and Agricultural Expert. The Turkish guests are being entertained by many state and social organizations. It is said that negotiations are being carried out between the Turkish guests and some of the Commissariats, particularly of interest is the one concerning soviet-Turkish co-operation in the field of agriculture. The backward agriculture of Turkey is probably seeking the aid of the Soviet Union in supplying it with agricultural machinery in order to reorganize itself on modern lines.

BRELVI LEAVES FOR CALCUT

Hearty Send Off By Keraliya Residents Of City

A number of Keraliyya residents, of Bombay, besides other friends, gathered at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station on Sunday afternoon to give a hearty send-off to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who left for Calcutta by the Madras Express to preside over the Kerala Provincial Political Conference.

On his arrival at the station Mr. Brelvi expressed surprise when he was greeted by a large number of people, as he wanted his departure to be private and not an occasion for public felicitations. Representatives of the Keraliyya Samaj and Nayar Samaj expressed their regret that they were not afforded the opportunity of accompanying him to a public send-off at a public meeting.

They garlanded Mr. Brelvi and felicitated him on his election as the President of the Kerala Political Conference and wished it every success.

BURMA PREPARES FOR "REFORMS"

Council Elections In November?

RANGOON, May 26.—The Burma Government has, it is understood, circulated to all district officers to keep ready the electoral rolls of the Burma Legislative Council by September next.

The ordinary life of the present Council will expire after the August session and it is very likely that the general election might take place in November next.—United Press.

STORM IN PURULIA

Pregnant Woman Killed In House Collapse

PURULIA, May 25.—A heavy storm has passed over this town blowing away several houses.

The wife of Srimanta Banri of Alangdanga, Purulia, who was pregnant was very seriously injured as the house she lived in collapsed in the storm. She was removed to hospital where she died within an hour.—United Press.

BURMA HINDU CONFERENCE

Altercation In Tea Shop And Its Sequel

RANGOON, May 26.—The fifth session of the Burma Provincial Hindu Conference will be held on the 22nd and 23rd June next at the Raja Reddiar Hall, Rangoon. U Thein Maung, M.L.A., has been elected President of the Conference.

Mr. K. N. Dangall, Advocate, and B. N. Kundu have been elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

YOUTH KILLED BY GOODS TRAIN

GAYA, May 25.—A young man of 20 years was run over and killed yesterday at about 2 p.m. by a goods-train between Sasaram and Karwandia stations on the Grand Chord Line.

The identity of the youth has not yet been established.—United Press.

Bihar Govt. Proscribe Marathi Pamphlet

PATNA, May 25.—The Bihar and Orissa Government by a notification proscribed "Ghe Swastha Jhob Velhala" (i.e. "Have a peaceful sleep, Darling") a pamphlet in Marathi published by Haribhau Bhandare, Shanbhaji Pathak of Poona, under section 124-A, I.P.C.—United Press.

The meeting also considered, it is reported, to start reconstruction work almost immediately and decision regarding the financial arrangements have been forwarded to the Government at Pachmarhi.

The cost of reconstruction and repair is estimated at between eight and ten lakhs. The re-

Honour Symbol Of Nation's Freedom

Seth Govind Das Unfurls Tri- Colour At Congress House

Bombay has led the Country in politics always. This fact was proved during the last two national movements. The public and volunteers of Bombay have always been the foremost in their service to the Congress and the country. This fact will go down into history not only of India, but of the World.

So said Seth Govind Das, the Congress leader of Mahakoshal

and member of the Indian Legislative Assembly in unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning. Besides members of the Bombay National Guards and Gandhi Seva Sena, a large number of Congressmen including Mrs. Perin Captain and Mr. S. K. Patil were present.

After "Vande Mataram" was sung, Seth Govind Das unfurled the Tri-colour.

In the course of his speech Seth Govind Das said that though he was not connected with Bombay politics he had been invited to perform the unfurling ceremony. He was overjoyed at the invitation. There would be not a single Congressman who did not love and honour the tri-coloured flag. The speaker thought that it would be too presumptuous to tell the people of Bombay what honouring a flag meant. The public and volunteers of Bombay had proved to the whole world what service and sacrifice meant. During both the fights they have been in the forefront.

None can deny that after the 1930 fight, India had progressed towards Freedom by several long strides. If we continue our love for the flag, which is the symbol of national freedom, then I am sure the freedom for us is not very far away.

SETHJI'S SERVICES TO NATION
Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in thanking the Mahakoshal leader for accepting the invitation to unfurl the National Flag, said that everyone was aware of the great service and sacrifice that Seth Govind Das had rendered to the country and the Congress during the last fifteen years. Hence Seth Govind Das was the monopoly of the whole country and it was the duty of the people in Bombay to claim his presence at as many functions as were held by the Congress. Very few Congressmen before Rajen Babu reaches Bombay.

On the occasion of his arrival, said Mr. Patil, a large number of volunteers would be required not only to receive him at the station but also to manage meetings that he would be addressing. Already the Gandhi Seva Sena and lady volunteers, the Bombay National Guards, members of the Kapole Vyayamshala and Jain Volunteer Corps had intimated their wish to work as volunteers during Rajen Babu's visit. Bombay must give a fitting welcome to Rajen Babu, he concluded.

gress leaders had stuck to the Congress and its ideals as Seth Govind Das had done. He had neither faltered nor doubted.

WELCOME RAJEN BABU.

Continuing Mr. Patil said that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress would be arriving in Bombay on May 31. It was one of the unique occasions because never before had a Congress President undertaken such a nation-wide tour as Babu Rajendra Prasad had done. A special responsibility rested on Bombay because it was in Bombay that Babu Rajendra Prasad presided over the Congress, which decided to rebuild the strength of the Organisation. For this process of rebuilding, Bombay must be in the forefront. There was no reason why Bombay should not enrol at least 25,000 Congress members before Rajen Babu reaches Bombay.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

On the occasion of his arrival, said Mr. Patil, a large number of volunteers would be required not only to receive him at the station but also to manage meetings that he would be addressing. Already the Gandhi Seva Sena and lady volunteers, the Bombay National Guards, members of the Kapole Vyayamshala and Jain Volunteer Corps had intimated their wish to work as volunteers during Rajen Babu's visit. Bombay must give a fitting welcome to Rajen Babu, he concluded.

(Photo on page 5).

RIOT AVERTED AT NASIK

Altercation In Tea Shop And Its Sequel

NASIK, May 26.—A scuffle between a Hindu and a Mahomedan on the river bank late at night threatened to take a communal turn owing to the activities of mischief makers but prompt police action saved the situation.

At about 11 p.m. a Hindu and Mahomedan had an altercation in a tea-shop and later came to blows. The news spread throughout the city and hundreds belonging to both communities gathered on the river bank. A melee ensued in which soda-water bottles were used resulting in injuries to two Muslims who were removed to hospital. Several others were also hit.

Sub-Inspector Pradhan with a posse of police arrived on the scene, dispersed the crowds and restored peace. A slight tension prevails.

Investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON SLEEPING YOUTH

JULLUNDUR, May 25.

Channan Singh, a Sikh youth of Deolpur, a suburb of Kartarpur, is reported to have been murderously assaulted by some unknown person while he was asleep in his field.

He was removed to the Kartarpur dispensary where his condition is stated to be precarious. No clue of the assailant has been found so far.—United Press.

E. I. R. WORKMEN'S CONFERENCE

Giri To Preside

PATNA, May 26.—The second session of the E. I. Railway Workmen's Conference will be held at Jamalpur on the second week of June next, under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A.—United Press.

ROADS IMPROVEMENT IN BIHAR

PATNA, May 26.

It is reliably understood that the local Government have asked the Patna District Board to furnish it with a list of its roads which require to be repaired. It is believed that the grant for the Patna District out of the rural uplift grant will be spent on the improvement of roads in the District.

It is further understood that a major portion of the grant for rural development will be spent by the local Government on schemes of road improvement and construction of new roads.—United Press.

Country-Made Gun Stolen

CUTTACK, May 25.—A gun belonging to Babu Basudev Padhan of Purnakote is reported to have been stolen recently from his house at Angul.

It is a country-made single-barrel old type muzzle loading-gun bearing No. XAK-0429.—United Press.